GAZETTEER

OF THE

RAMPUR STATE.

ALLAHABAD:

Printed by W. C. Abel, Offg. Supdt., Government Press, United Provinces.

1911.

Price Rs. 2-8 (3s. 9d.)

GAZETTEER OF RAMPUR STATE.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

This volume has been compiled from materials supplied by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

ge .... o *Madkar*

Boundary ....

il „ ....

lled Road ....

etalled „ ....

ay ....

l ....

labad District 1

Tal „ 2

ly „ 3

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The Rampur state, situated in the north of the Rohilkhand division, and under the political supervision of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, lies between the parallels of 28° 25′ and 29° 10′ north latitude and 78° 54′ and 79° 28′ east longitude. In configuration it is almost heart-shaped, having an extreme length of 50·8 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 30·4 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Kashipur, Bazpur, Gadarpur, and Rudarpur parganas of the Naini Tal district; on the east by the Baheri, Mirganj, and Aonla tahsils of the Bareilly district; on the south by the Bisauli tahsil of Budaun; and on the west by the Bilari and Moradabad tahsils of the Moradabad district. The cadastral survey of the state was undertaken at the expense of the state by the Government of India, and was completed in 1892. The total area of the state, according to the survey of 1892, is 892·54 square miles or 571,225·49 acres.

Boundaries and area.

The north-western boundary of the state in the Suar tahsil is very irregular, and is broken by a deep and narrow indentation which forms part of the Naini Tal district. In the heart of the above-mentioned tahsil are two detached and isolated fragments of the district of Moradabad, in one of which is situated the British village Darhial. On the other hand a small portion of state territory known as "the Dhanpur-Bijaipur ilaqa" lies within the Tarai of Naini Tal, four miles distant from the Rampur border and surrounded on all sides by the pargana of Gadarpur. Topographically Rampur state is a level and fertile tract of land, having an abundant supply of water in the north. The general slope of the country is from north to south and south-east, as is indicated by the course of the

Topography.

Kosi and Nahal rivers and of other streams, which flow from north to south. A few miles south of Rampur city the elevation is 546 feet above sea level, while at Rudarpur on the northern border of the state it is 630 feet.

Soils.

The principal varieties of soil found in the state are *dumat*, *bhur*, *matiar*, *kallar*, and *reg*. The tahsils of Shahabad and Huzur contain *dumat* and *matiar*, the better qualities of land, while the soil in the Bilaspur and Suar tahsils is of a yellowish colour, and being moist is fitted for rice cultivation. *Dumat* is the best kind of soil for the growth of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, and Indian corn.

Waste lands.

There are a few large stretches of barren land. The largest sandy unculturable tract extends for about 10 square miles or 6,400 acres along the left bank of the Ramganga. It can produce only *jhao* (tamarisk). In the tahsils of Suar and Bilaspur large tracts of land are covered with jungle, some of which produce nothing except long grass or *pula*. Tracts covered with *dhak* jungle in Dhanpur of the Bilaspur tahsil are the most difficult to bring under cultivation. The total area of the waste lands according to the latest figures is 181,050 acres, of which 113,044 acres are culturable and the rest unculturable. The latter consist of the *khadir* of the Ramganga and other sandy lands as well as the land occupied by roads, towns, villages and grave-yards. A considerable portion of the Bilaspur tahsil has become waste land in consequence of continued dry years, during which more than half of the total area of the tahsil was returned as unculturable. The Tanda tahsil also has suffered much, and its uncultivated land amounts to two-fifths of the total area.

Rivers.

The three chief rivers of Rampur are the Ramganga, the Kosi, and the Gangan. Besides these there are other minor streams which irrigate the northern portion of the state. Such are the Ghuga, Pilakhar, Nahal, Bah, Senjhni, Bhakra, Dhimri, Kachchia, and Hathi Chinghar.

Ram-ganga.

The Ramganga river flows through the state in a south-eastern direction. From its entry at the village of Chandpura Kalan of tahsil Shahabad in the west to its exit at Nabiganj in the south-east corner of the Shahabad pargana the distance is 16 miles. The banks of the river consist for the most part of

sand and are covered with *jhao*. It has no fixed bed or banks. Shahabad, the capital of pargana Shahabad, stands on the right bank of the Ramganga, and a bridge of boats is laid over the river in the summer and winter seasons. The river is fordable in several places, but the passage is generally effected by ferries. At the village of Ghanshiampur in the Huzur tahsil the Kosi falls into the Ramganga, which also receives the water of the Gangan at Raipur in the south. The changeable nature of the river and the way in which it varies its course constitute a frequent source of distress to the villages on its banks. Other boat-bridges on the Ramganga are at Sagarpur on the Rampur-Saifni road, and at Kup on the Milak-Siroli road. No dam can be thrown across the river, and consequently it is of little use for purposes of irrigation.

The Kosi or Kosilla forms the boundary between the Suar pargana and the Naini Tal district for a few miles. After flowing in an irregular course for a short distance it bends due south through the Huzur tahsil of Rampur. The distance from the point where it enters Rampur in the extreme north to that where it enters the Moradabad pargana is nearly 25 miles. Before joining the Ramganga it is fed by the waters of the Kachhia, the Bah, and the Narai. It is crossed at Ganesh-ghat, four miles distant from Rampur city, by the Moradabad-Bareilly main road, and there is also a railway bridge at the same spot. There are bridges of boats near Mandaiyan Hassan, about two miles from the city, at Lalpur and Piranpur in the Huzur tahsil, and at Ghosipura in the Suar tahsil. These are managed by the state except in the rainy season, during which the ferries are opened for the passage. The Kosi is invaluable for the purpose of irrigation. It is dammed at Lalpur in the Huzur tahsil by a masonry dam, and most of the canals which irrigate the greater portion of the state are dependent on the water of this river. Kosi.

The Gangan, a tributary of the Ramganga, enters the state at the village of Tajpur Lakkhan in Shahabad, but only flows through state territory for a distance of six miles, chiefly through a tract of *khadir* land. The only large village on this river is Saifni, where there is a bridge of boats, and a ferry during the rains. After the rains are over a stout dam is built across the river, and the water is carried off by the canals which irrigate Rawana, Gangan.

Jaitauli, and a few other villages of the Shahabad tahsil. The banks of this stream are not covered by sand, and its water is considered to be extremely wholesome like that of the Ganges.

Ghuga. The Ghuga is a small stream flowing from north to south. It enters the state at Malagarh in the Suar tahsil, and after receiving the water of the Hathi Chinghar near Nankar and of the Naiya at Nankar Rani falls into the Pilakhar in the Huzur tahsil. The Ghuga canal, into which water is diverted by a temporary dam, irrigates the southern territory of the Suar tahsil. A bridge of iron and masonry is built over it at Manpur on the Moradabad-Naini Tal road.

Pilakhar. This river enters the Bilaspur tahsil near Maonagar and flowing through Kemri enters Milak near the village Gajraula. Thence, following a course from north to south-east, it passes on into the Bareilly district. Throughout the rains there are ferries at Mankara, Gajraula, Kemri, Pipala-ghat and Junu-nagar, but during the rest of the year the river is fordable at all these places. A bridge of boats is laid across the Pilakhar at Mankara on the Rampur-Bilaspur road, and at Kemri a temporary dam is built every year, serving the purpose of a bridge. Projects for the construction of a masonry dam in order to utilise the water of this stream for the irrigation of Bilaspur on a large scale are under consideration.

Nahal. The Nahal enters the state at Pipli in the Suar tahsil, and after flowing through the Huzur and Milak tahsils joins the Pilakhar near Sendoli in the Mirganj tahsil of the Bareilly district. The Rampur-Bilaspur road crosses the river at Talabpur Bhut, where there is both a ferry and an iron bridge. The Nahal is fed by a tributary called the Gendiyai, which also is crossed by a ferry during the rains. This latter stream is crossed by a masonry bridge on the Rampur-Rudarpur road. Milak, the capital of Milak tahsil, stands on the right bank of the river.

Bah. The Bah enters the state near Rajpur-Ahmedabad in the Suar tahsil, and after flowing from north to south falls into the Kosi river near Khabaria in the Huzur tahsil, two miles distant from Rampur city. Fish are very plentiful in this river. Its bed is extremely uneven, and the volume of water is liable to increase and decrease at very short intervals. A masonry dam has been

built at Tanda, from which point the Bah or Bahilla canal irrigates the villages of Tanda and Suar.

Senjhni. This river makes its appearance in the state near Nasimabad in the Bilaspur tahsil. It fertilises portions of the Bilaspur and Milak tahsils, and after receiving the waters of the Bhakra and the Kichcha, two smaller streams, falls into the Bhakra river near Harsunagla in the Milak tahsil. The road to Bilaspur crosses the Bhakra at Partabgarh and the Senjhni at Mullakhera-ghat. At the latter spot there is a bridge of boats, and a ferry during the rains. A temporary dam is built on the Senjhni every year, but a project to build a permanent masonry dam is under consideration. The Senjhni canal benefits the greater part of the Bilaspur and Milak tahsils.

Bhakra. This river enters the state near Pipalianao in the Bilaspur tahsil and after flowing through the Bilaspur and Milak tahsils finally makes its exit near Bhojpura. It has three tributaries —the Senjhni, the Dhimri, and the Sohaya. A temporary dam is built across it near Bilaspur, whence the Bhakra canal irrigates the surrounding villages. There is also a masonry iron bridge over the river near Bilaspur.

Dhimri. The Dhimri is a small stream of which the water bears an evil reputation for unwholesome qualities. Entering the Bilaspur tahsil near Khamri it falls into the Bhakra near Khondalpur in the same tahsil. The long grass on the banks of this stream is a favourite haunt of tigers. A temporary dam is built across the Dhimri at Khamri, and the water thus diverted irrigates a portion of the Bilaspur tahsil.

Kachchia. This stream has its source in a lake near Sainta Khera in the Bilaspur tahsil. It flows through the Huzur tahsil and falls into the Kosi near Piranpur, north of the city of Rampur. Its width varies from 8 feet in the summer to 60 feet in the rains.

Hathi Chinghar. The Hathi Chinghar enters the state near Najibabad in the Suar tahsil, and about eight miles further on joins the Ghuga near Nankar. Here it is known under the name of the Bamna. The water of this stream is not used for drinking purposes. Its bed is 12 feet wide in the summer and 18 feet in the rains.

Lakes and ponds. The lakes and ponds in the state are numerous and deserving of notice, since they are of great value for purposes of

irrigation, though the area under water is subject to changes at different seasons. Inasmuch as the general slope of the state territory is from north to south, there are few or no lakes in the northern tahsils, while on the other hand there are many streams. The Suar and Bilaspur tahsils possess no lake of importance, the only lakes in Bilaspur being the two *jhils* of Pasiapura and Manunagar, both of which are nearly dried up by the end of spring. The Manunagar lake covers an area of 106 *bighas* and is utilised to a certain extent for irrigation. In the southern portion of the state there are a few lakes, some of which are used for irrigation on a small scale, but the only two of real importance are the Moti *jhil* in Shahabad and the lake of Gaur, both of which are full of fish. In the west and east there are quantities of small lakes and ponds. In the Tanda subtahsil the lakes covering an area of not less than five *bighas* number 156, but very few are used for irrigation and most of them are dried up in the hot weather. The Milak tahsil in the east has a still larger number of lakes, no fewer than 222. Most of these contain fish and are used for irrigation on a small scale. The Huzur tahsil in the interior possesses only seven lakes of minor importance. The lakes of Sarkari Panjabnagar, Kashipur and Daryagarh contain fish and are never dried up even in the hot weather.

Drainage.

Owing to its position and the generally low-level of its territory the state of Rampur is constantly liable to damage from floods. This is especially the case along the course of the larger rivers, such as the Ramganga and the Kosi; but in years of exceptional rainfall the minor streams also are liable to overflow their banks and inundate the neighbouring lands. Several floods occurred in 1887, particularly in the case of the Kosi river. Its waters invaded the precincts of Rampur city, and much damage was done to the houses on the exposed side. The unfortunate inhabitants were reduced to a state of great distress, and the state spent a sum of over Rs. 4,000 in relieving the sufferers. The city is now sufficiently protected by the Kosi canal on its western outskirts, especially since it has been strengthened by the construction of the metalled road running from the cavalry lines to the Benazir palace, which is actually

built on an extension of the embankment. Further protection is afforded by the various supplementary embankments running westwards from the above-mentioned road, and by the raised and metalled roadway which connects the western side of the city with the road to Moradabad. Previous to the construction of these protective works the flood water used to penetrate the city, and every inundation was accompanied by much distress on account of the subsidence of the mud dwellings of the poorer inhabitants. Similar protective works have been constructed in many other places, and the city can now be considered practically secure. Unfortunately the low level of the country affords a free course to flood water from the rivers, and consequently there is a constant danger that the *kharif* crops may be ruined and great misery caused to the inhabitants of villages situated near rivers. In 1880, when the whole of Rohilkhand was visited by very heavy floods, the rural population of the state suffered greatly and the then Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur did all in his power to mitigate the general distress. Elephants were sent out from Rampur to rescue the homeless villagers, many of whom had taken refuge on trees from the floods, and every effort was made to supply their wants in the matter of food and clothing.

In 1890, however, the advantages of the Kosi canal were realised for the first time. In spite of the heavy floods which overspread the lowlying ground bordering on the Kosi the waters could not succeed in getting beyond the embankment. In 1892 again there were very severe floods, particularly in the case of the Kosi and Ramganga rivers. Rampur city itself remained quite secure, but elsewhere the country in the vicinity of the rivers was submerged. The villages of Mansurpur and Pisiapura were entirely swept away, but no loss of life occurred anywhere. On receipt of the news, elephants were sent out in every direction in order to rescue the unfortunate villagers from their places of temporary refuge. In October 1893 the same experience was repeated, but on this occasion even more damage was caused to the *kharif* crops, inasmuch as all the lowlying lands were covered with water. The year 1894 was characterised by exceptional rainfall both in Rampur and in all the adjoining British territories. On an average no less than

54·2 inches of rain fell between June and September. The Ramganga, the Kosi, and all the smaller rivers rose very high more than once, and in many cases damaged the protective embankments. Several villages were almost completely destroyed, but fortunately there was no loss of life. Even the city was not altogether immune, and a number of mud houses in it were broken down. Help was sent at once and relief to the extent of Rs. 3,000 was distributed among the poorer classes. Further protection was afterwards afforded by the raising of supplementary embankments running westwards from the road. Since that date the state has been practically free from floods.

Forests.

The suitability of the state territory for the growth of forest is apparent from its vicinity to the Tarai forests. In the Bilaspur and Suar tahsils the land is overgrown by long grass and cannot be cultivated, partly owing to its being of an inferior quality and partly because it is surrounded by the wooded swamps of the Tarai. The state has two reserved forests in the north. Of these, the Dibdiba forest, consists for the most part of land covered by *pula* or long grass. Leopards, hog-deer, *sambhar*, peacock, and many different kinds of birds are found in this jungle, but no shooting is permitted in it. There is also the Dhanpur Bijaipur forest, which consists chiefly of *dhak* trees (*Butea frondosa*) and long grass. It is a reserved forest, and no one can shoot in it without permission. Arrangements to re-afforest the open spaces have lately been made. The only other forest of importance is that of Pilakhar, where leopards and other large game are found. It too is reserved and shooting is prohibited. Other small tracts of forest where shooting is prohibited are the Lalpur, a *babul* (acacia) jungle in Patwai, the Saifni, a jungle of *jhao* (tamarisk) trees, and the Bikrampur jungle in the Milak tahsil. None of the forests in the state possess much economic value.

Building materials.

So far back as 1840 Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan introduced bricks larger than those formerly used. They were prepared in the old style by means of kilns, several of which existed in the neighbourhood of the city, and were supplied for Rs. 140 per lakh. In 1888 when the public works department was remodelled Messrs. Ford and Macdonald and Alli Bhai

Ismailji, contractors, were allowed to establish kilns for the manufacture of *chauka* bricks of the English model. From that year the demand for these bricks has greatly increased, and there are now five brick kilns in the neighbourhood of the city. The state jail also has a kiln which is worked solely by prisoners. The rates differ slightly at each kiln, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 9 per thousand being charged for bricks of the first class, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 6 for the second class, and Rs. 3 for the third class. Lime is obtained from *kankar* and from stone which is brought from the Kumaun and Hardwar hills. Improvement has also been made in the preparation of tiles, of which two kinds are manufactured, the small and the large, the larger being one foot in length. Bamboos are of two qualities, one from the Rampur thickets and the other imported from the Tarai. Thatching grass, which once used to be sold for 4 annas per hundred bundles, has now risen to one rupee. Mud walls cost Rs. 16 per hundred square yards. Timber for the most part is imported from the Tarai jungles, but the wood of the *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *jaman* (*Eugenia jambolana*) *nim*, (*Melia azaddirachta*), and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees is obtainable locally. The best kind of wood in the market is that of the *sal* tree (*Shorea robusta*), which is used for the roofs of houses of a superior class. Tin sheets, rails, and iron materials are imported in abundant quantities, and the cost depends on the rates prevailing in the markets of the adjoining districts. Stone being more costly is little used, but when imported generally comes from Agra.

Fauna.

When the town of Rampur was founded by Nawab Faizullah Khan Bahadur there were thick jungles all around, the favourite haunt of tigers, leopards, and other wild animals. But the number of these animals dwindled rapidly, for the companions of the Nawab belonged to the Pathan clans and were passionately devoted to shooting and all forms of sport. Some animals made their escape to the adjoining dense jungles of the Tarai in the north of the state, where they could easily find a refuge. Others made their way to the various small jungles which lay some miles distant from the newly founded city. Leopards are still found in the northern portion of the

state in the reserved forests of Dhanpur Bijaipur and Dibdiba. The wild pig is found in all the tahsils, and excellent pigsticking can be obtained. In the Suar and Bilaspur tahsils the crops suffer so much from the ravages of the wild pig that licences are freely granted to the *mustajirs* (farmers) and *padhans* (headmen) to enable them to protect their fields. The *nila* or *nilgai* (blue bull) is found in the Patwai and Saifni reserve jungles. Deer exist in almost all the tahsils, especially in the reserved jungles of Lalpur and Saifni. Snakes of several species are found in the state ; the cobra, the *chitti*, the *ajgar*, the *dumni*, the *nag*, the *pania*, the *pila* (yellow), and the *hara* (green). Some of these are very poisonous, and the average mortality from snake-bites for the years 1904 to 1908 was 85.

Fish.

The streams that pass through the state, and in particular those whose waters are dammed, abound with fish of every description. Fish are also found in various lakes and tanks. The chief species are *rohu*, *lanchi*, *kerrel*, *sanwal*, *singhi*, *bhur*, and *bajaria*. Fishing with hook and line is sometimes seen, but the ordinary implements used in fishing are the common casting-net of cotton thread or hemp, various forms of drag-net, the *tappar* or net fixed on the bottom of a bamboo frame and used in shallow waters, and the *kurcha* or conical basket open at both ends. Besides these there is another method, peculiar to Rampur, employed in lakes and streams in which large fish are numerous. Two or three mats are tied together and from them is suspended a large drag-net with a one-inch mesh ; the lower end of the net being weighted with small lumps of clay. This contrivance is then dragged along the lake or stream, and the fish in their efforts to escape from it leap out of the water on to the mats and are knocked on the head. The right of fishing in lakes and small streams, with the exception of certain reserved lakes, belongs to the *mustajir* (farmer) of the village, who generally farms out the right in return for a payment in cash or kind. The principal fishing castes are the Bhatiaras, the Kahars, and the Julahas.

Birds.

The birds found in the state are of the usual species. Quails appear in abundance during the *rabi* and *kharif* crops.

They are often caught by means of thread nets prepared specially for the purpose. Most of them are exported to the Tarai and neighbouring districts, while some are tamed and kept for quail fighting. The partridge is a very favourite bird among the people. Two species are found, the *kala* (black) and the *bhura* (grey), the former only in the reserved jungles of Dibdiba and Dhanpur Bijaipur. The grey partridge is tamed for partridge fighting and frequently becomes so attached to its master that it will follow him wherever he goes. Large sums of money, and sometimes the birds themselves, are staked on the results of partridge fights. Teal, duck, and *surkhab* (*anas casarca*) are all found, but snipe are rare. The Kashmir geese visit the state in the cold weather, and many a goose falls a prey to the *shikari*. The *koel* (cuckoo), the *shama* (blackbird), and the *khanjan* (wagtail) come down from the hills in the spring, but few of them live to return. Fowls and white ducks are reared by the Pathans. Indeed fowls are considered most useful and profitable birds, for cock-fighting is a favourite sport and the gamecocks of Rampur state are said to excel those found anywhere else in India, while the hens are splendid egg-layers. However other kinds are also kept, notably the Hyderabad, the Kundewala, the Asil, the Taini, and the China species. The pigeons found in the state are the same as those met with in other places, the principal varieties being the *shirazi*, the *gola*, the *laqqa*, and the *lotan*.

Rampur poultry farm.

Inasmuch as it was perceived that the climate of Rampur was peculiarly suitable for the production and rearing of fowls and other birds, His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who takes a keen interest in all Indian industries, requested His Highness the Nawab to start a poultry farm in the state, Government paying a half-share of the expenses. The Nawab responded promptly to His Honour's suggestion, and with the object of improving the breed of fowls in the United Provinces a poultry farm was opened in the year 1907 near the Rampur railway station. Ducks, turkeys, and fowls were imported from England and Australia. There is a very large sale of eggs and young stock ; in fact the demand exceeds the supply. Several incubators are kept working during the cold weather.

Cattle.

According to the cattle census taken at the beginning of 1904 the number of plough animals was 129,586 bulls and bullocks and 19,558 male buffaloes, giving a total of 149,144 plough animals, or an average of 3·1 for each plough, a figure considerably higher than the provincial average. Since 1904 a census has been taken each year, and in 1908 the number of plough animals had risen to 186,989, of which 162,526 were bulls and bullocks and 24,463 were male buffaloes. Not only has the gross number of plough animals thus increased, but also the average for each plough has risen from 3·1 in 1904 to 3·9 in 1908. The number of cows too has risen from 67,057 to 98,710, and that of cow buffaloes from 30,323 to 44,403 within the same period of time. Young stock, on the other hand, numbered 1,174 in 1908 as compared with 1,601 in 1904, a very considerable decrease. The domestic cattle of the state are of the ordinary size and quality. Formerly they were very cheap, and about 1880 a pair of good bullocks used to cost only Rs. 30 and a pair of good buffaloes could be bought for Rs. 20. Nowadays, however, prices have more than doubled, and a pair of useful bullocks for ploughing purposes costs at least Rs. 40, while the price of a pair of buffaloes varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. A pair of high-class bullocks such as are used in native carriages costs as much as Rs. 200 or even more. The Punjabi breeds of cattle, such as the Hissar and the Hansi, do not thrive in Rampur, but nevertheless owing to the want of the finer breeds of cattle the state in 1904 imported some good Hissar bulls and buffaloes to be kept at the headquarters of the different tahsils. Finding that the people took little interest in the enterprise, the state in 1906 purchased seventy cows, and in 1907 sixty-one more cows were added to this nucleus. It is hoped that the undertaking will prove a success, and the calves thus produced ought to fetch a good price.

Mule breeding.

The dearth of mules in the markets of India has attracted the attention of the Rampur authorities, and consequently steps have been taken to encourage the breeding of these animals in the state. The loan of a donkey stallion was obtained from the government civil veterinary department. At first this animal

stood at Rampur, but in order to give equal facilities to all owners of mares it was arranged that he should make periodical visits to the headquarters of each tahsil. This stallion after serving the number of mares allowed by the rules of the department had to be replaced by another. One hundred and seventy-five pony mares were served by these stallions in the year 1902 and 1903, but only six of these mares produced mule foals. The loan of fresh stallions was obtained from the department in the year 1905, but up to now it cannot be said that the undertaking has proved a success. However the state is determined to give it an exhaustive trial, and after the introduction of further changes in 1907 fourteen ponies were purchased for the purposes of the experiment.

Horses. Little horse-breeding is done in Rampur. A large trade in ponies is carried on by the Banjaras of Bilaspur, Kemri, and Tanda, and hundreds of ponies are bought and sold by them every year. Their method is to import young colts and fillies from distant places, use them for a year or two, and then dispose of them at a profit. In order to encourage horse-breeding a state stud was at one time established at Babugarh, about a mile from the city, and several good mares were purchased for the purpose. But for some reason or other the foals of these mares did not thrive, and eventually the enterprise was abandoned. His Highness the Nawab maintains a fine stud, and a large number of magnificent animals of every breed are always to be found in his stables. In 1908 there were 8,040 horses and ponies in Rampur.

Elephants. For a considerable period Rampur has been a noted centre of the elephant trade. This business has been chiefly in the hands of Pathan elephant dealers who buy the animals in Patna and at the large fairs in Bengal and sell them to Banjaras from Rajputana and the Punjab. Of late years the trade has been declining owing to the high charges incurred in the upkeep of the elephants prior to their sale, and to the fall of their price in the market. His Highness the Nawab owns a considerable number of elephants, which are housed in the pilkhana, a large building on the road to the Shahabad gate. There was a time when the state used to send its *kheddah* to the elephant jungles in the Tarai and other

places, and by this means a large number of fine young elephants used to be caught and brought to Rampur. This was a most profitable business, but has now been abandoned owing to the introduction of strict rules in the government forest department.

Rampur hounds.

Rampur has long been celebrated for its hounds, which deserve a separate mention. The original breed was first introduced from Southern India in the days of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, who was a great sportsman. These hounds are of a grey colour and have a smooth coat with little hair. They can stand the heat better than the English greyhound, but are not so docile, fast, and intelligent as the latter, and consequently are more difficult to train. In fact the pure-bred Rampur hound is a fierce and almost untameable animal. Formerly they were in great request, and the Pathan dealers used to carry them as far as Rajputana, Central India, and Lower Bengal, where a pair of them would fetch as much as Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. This original breed, known by the name of *Tazi*, is now greatly on the decline, and of late years a better mixed breed of the *Tazis* and English greyhounds has sprung up. Hounds of this breed are highly valued, inasmuch as they combine the strength and courage of the *Tazi* with the swiftness of the greyhound and have the additional advantage of being easily trained.

Other animals.

Other animals of which an enumeration was taken in 1908, consisted of 45,848 sheep and goats, and 3,310 donkeys and camels. The sheep and goats are of the ordinary description, and are for the most part imported. Camels are used to a considerable extent for transport and draught purposes, but ordinarily most of the traffic in the state is carried on by means of carts, which numbered 27,909 in 1908, as many as 17,530 being employed in passenger traffic.

Cattle disease.

Owing to the unreliability of the returns it is difficult to discover how many times the state has been visited by cattle disease. We hear of it first in 1894, when a few cases were reported from the Milak and Bilaspur tahsils. In 1897 there was a serious mortality among the cattle, especially in the Shahabad, Suar, and Milak tahsils. Most of the deaths were due to an infectious disease, presumably rinderpest, which assumed an epidemic form. All attempts to investigate its cause and to

check its growth proved of little effect. In 1898 again there was a very serious mortality among the cattle in Bilaspur and Milak from a disease locally called *pakbandhan*, or foot-and-mouth disease. Various remedies were tried but none proved efficacious, with the exception, so it is alleged, of the smoke of tiger's fat. In 1899 the disease began to die out, and only a few villages in the Bilaspur and Huzur tahsils were affected. Since then cattle disease has been much less prevalent, small outbreaks only having been reported from a few villages of the Bilaspur and Suar tahsils.

Climate.

By reason of its proximity to the hills the state of Rampur enjoys a comparatively cool climate, and in this respect is more favourably situated than the adjoining British districts of Moradabad and Bareilly. The cold weather lasts longer, and the temperature in summer, though necessarily high, does not reach the high levels obtained in the southern portions of Rohilkhand. In the winter, on the other hand, the climate is distinctly cold. Frosts are of frequent occurrence, and the thermometer indicates a lower average temperature than is perhaps recorded in any of the neighbouring British submontane districts. The climate, however, is very moist and unpleasant, the natural result of the general level of the country being low and of the proximity of the Tarai. The northern portion of the state, where it adjoins the Tarai, shares the characteristics of that tract. This part of the country is an expanse of low-lying marshy forests, and is covered with stretches of jungle and grass of luxuriant growth. The air in consequence is decidedly pestilential, and malarial fever of a severe type is everywhere prevalent except in the coldest part of the winter and the early months of the year.

Rainfall.

The average rainfall is greater here than in the neighbouring districts, and for the five years ending 30th September 1909 was recorded as 38·1 inches. In order that complete records may be kept, rain-gauges have lately been supplied to the headquarters of each tahsil and to important police-stations. The distribution of the rainfall varies to a considerable extent in different portions of the state, the northern portion receiving a larger share of rain than the southern owing to the proximity of the former to the hills. The Shahabad tahsil generally is much drier than the rest,

the land lying higher and being better drained. It rather resembles the Budaun district in its climate, while that of the rest of the state conforms more closely to the meteorological condition of the northern tahsils of Bareilly or the western parganas of the Tarai. The winter rains are of great importance and invariably fall in the early months of the year. They are usually beneficial to the *rabi* crop, but are sometimes so heavy that they cause considerable damage, particularly in the northern tracts. Much damage is also caused by severe hail-storms which accompany the winter rains and sweep over the northern parts of the state. In 1897 the *rabi* crops throughout the Bilaspur and Suar tahsils were seriously injured in this manner, and in the following year another storm ruined the winter harvest in several villages of Bilaspur. Furthermore the violent winds that generally prevail in February and March are a source of great anxiety to the cultivators, and on several occasions have done more injury than either hail or an excessive rainfall. Blight also occurs from time to time, particularly after an unusually heavy fall of rain during the winter months.

Health.

The climate of Rampur cannot be described as in any way more healthy than that of the ordinary submontane districts. The abundance of rainfall and the proximity of the Tarai give birth to malaria germs and cause fever and like diseases to assume an epidemic form. The northern district of the state adjoining the Tarai is constantly visited by malarial fever, which is by far the commonest and most fatal disease in that region. A table given in the appendix shews the reported birth-rate and death-rate for each year from 1901 onwards. The death-rate averages 14 per mille according to the returns; but this as well as the birth-rate are clearly much below the true figures. In the year 1894 there was much fever during the early months, but it died down with the advent of the summer. In the rains however it burst out again in epidemic form with unparalleled severity, especially in the city of Rampur itself. It is estimated that no less them 90 per cent. of the inhabitants were affected, and the epidemic assumed such proportions that the High School had to be closed for three weeks and all the public offices were treated in similar fashion for three days. To add to the distress, cholera appeared for a short period in July.

The following year however shewed a decided improvement. The effects of the epidemic were still visible, but in the winter all traces of fever disappeared, and there was no outbreak during the rains of 1895. The same may be said of 1896, but that year was marked by a severe epidemic of cholera, no less than 1,134 deaths from this disease being recorded. Most of the mortality occurred in the interior of the state, especially in the Tanda subdivision. The year 1897 brought epidemics of cholera, small-pox, and malarial fever. Cholera, as before, was chiefly confined to the villages, but small-pox was responsible for a large number of deaths which occurred in Rampur city, and fever was prevalent everywhere. The latter however was not of such a severe type as usual, and this was all the more fortunate inasmuch as the poorer classes owing to the prevailing scarcity were at the time peculiarly susceptible to disease. Of late the great improvements in sanitation effected in the city of Rampur and the strict attention paid to the cleanliness of its surroundings have had a most beneficial result. No cholera or small-pox was reported in 1898, and only a few cases of cholera at Patwai in 1899. During the rains of 1900, however, there was a considerable epidemic of cholera, the number of deaths reported being 1,185. Rigorous measures were at once taken to stamp out the disease, and a cholera camp was established on the outskirts of the city in the Hazara Bagh, while all the wells were treated with permanganate of potash. These steps had the desired effects, and the spread of the disease was checked. The year 1902 was on the whole a healthy one, and only a few isolated cases of cholera at the beginning of the year and some cases of small-pox during the summer months were reported from the villages. But in August there was an outbreak of cholera of a rather virulent type, the tahsils of Bilaspur and Milak being chiefly affected. Prompt measures were again taken to check its progress, and consequently the mortality was not excessive. In the year 1903 also cholera appeared, but on this occasion in a very mild form in the city and a few neighbouring villages, and otherwise the year was a healthy one throughout. In the following year matters were better still, and Rampur enjoyed complete freedom from all epidemics. But this lull was succeeded

by a storm in the shape of bubonic plague which broke out in the city and in Shahabad, this being the first time it had appeared in the state. A plague dispensary was established in the city, and the people freely availed themselves of this opportunity to obtain relief. The houses were disinfected and a segregation camp with a full staff was created, and by these measures the disease was subdued, though only for the time being.

Cholera.

Cholera would seem to be endemic, for there is hardly a year in which this fatal disease does not make its appearance. Ordinarily it breaks out in the month of July and lasts till the end of September. Reference has already been made to the outbreaks in the years 1896 and 1900. For some reason or other the situation of the city appears to favour the development of the cholera bacillus.

Small-pox.

Small-pox is a frequent visitor. The chief season for it is in March and April, but it sometimes appears during the winter also. The highest mortality from the disease was recorded in the year 1900. In order to check its ravages the state maintains a Vaccination department. This department was founded in 1878 and the Vaccination Act was put in force in Rampur city in 1895. The movement at first met with considerable opposition on the part of the people, but of late years public appreciation of the benefits conferred by it has greatly increased. This is shown by the fact that in 1881 only 4,522 persons were vaccinated, as compared with 19,512 in the year ending 30th September 1908.

Plague.

Some mention has been made above of the outbreak of plague in Rampur city in the month of January 1905. In the Shahabad tahsil the town of Shahabad and the village of Dhakia also suffered seriously. Special attention was paid to the sanitation of the infected areas, and all possible measures of prevention were adopted with great energy and promptness. Every encouragement was given to the people to avail themselves of the Yunani and the English methods of treatment. The houses of the poor were disinfected at the state's expense, and liberal compensation was given to the owners of those houses in which the thatch and other belongings were burnt for the sake of disinfection. In the beginning the mortality was not so

great as is usual when plague visits a place for the first time. But in the year 1906 it was far more heavy; 1,139 persons in the city alone succumbed to the epidemic during a period of eight months, from October 1905 to May 1906. Nor did the villages remain immune from the scourge. All the measures necessary for coping with it were adopted once more, and the municipality offered rewards for the killing of rats. The year 1907 saw the plague return again with unabated severity. Indeed this year the mortality was still heavier than before, because the people did not make free use of the segregation camps. Unfortunately, moreover, plague inoculation was viewed with general disfavour, and no amount of friendly persuasion could induce the Rampur population to submit to it. Only a very few persons were inoculated, but it is to be hoped that the authorities may yet succeed in making the treatment more popular in the future. In the year 1908 the state enjoyed freedom from plague, but had the misfortune to suffer very seriously from small-pox and malarial fever throughout the whole year. Small-pox and measles raged from January to July, and were followed by fever, which lasted four months. Cholera also appeared in September and was responsible for 359 deaths, chiefly in the outlying tracts.

Other diseases call for very little comment. The most prevalent are bowel complaints, especially dysentery, which in most cases is the result of malarial fever. **Other diseases.**

According to the census of 1901 the total number of persons of unsound condition—the insane, the blind, the deaf, the mutes, and the lepers—was 1,039. Perhaps these figures are somewhat unreliable, for in 1881 there were no less than 2,779 persons thus afflicted, and in 1891, ten years later, the number had dropped to 933. The decrease has been most noticeable in the case of blindness, for from 2,108 persons so afflicted in 1881 the figure dropped to 723 in 1891 and to 794 at the census of 1901. It certainly seems to be the case that blindness decreases as the Tarai is approached, and in Naini Tal blindness is far less common even than in Rampur. But the reason for so marked a decrease during the past twenty years, satisfactory though this may be, is not at once apparent. The figures for insanity and leprosy have always been low, and in 1901 they were 45 and 47 respectively. **Infirmities.**

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Cultivation.

Like the rest of Rohilkhand, Rampur state is extensively cultivated, and of late years agriculture has made much progress. The proportion of cultivated land to the entire area of the state for the five years ending with 1909 was 68 per cent. The reorganization of the *mustajiri* (farming) system in 1888 and the expansion of irrigation on improved lines have done much to increase the area of cultivation. In spite of successive years of drought the standard of progress has generally been well maintained. Unfortunately the fact that the land of the Bilaspur tahsil is of an inferior quality from the agricultural point of view serves as a check to cultivation in that portion of the state territory. Consequently, though the state has given all the encouragement it can, the area under cultivation in that tahsil has not increased during recent years. Indeed the percentage of cultivated land there falls to 47, while in the adjoining tahsil of Suar agriculture has made great strides and the proportion of the cultivated area to the total area of the tahsil is 79 per cent., a figure considerably in excess of the average percentage of 68 for the whole state. It may be said that the chief reason for this progress of agriculture is the system of *batai* or payment of rent in kind, under which it has been found that the cultivator pays the greatest attention to increasing the productiveness of his land. In the Huzur and Milak tahsils the proportion reaches 75 per cent., while it falls to 71 in the Shahabad tahsil and to 62 in the sub-tahsil of Tanda. Out of a total area of 572,335 acres in the state 390,175 are on an average under cultivation.

Waste land.

Mention has been made in the previous chapter of the unculturable waste area, which amounts to 69,115 acres or 12 per cent. of the whole. The total area covered by waste land,

including culturable waste, is 181,050 acres. From time to time the state authorities have paid particular attention to that land which may be termed culturable waste. Thus 1,050 acres of land near Patwai on the Shahabad road, which at one time were completely covered with *kans (Saccharum spontaneum)* grass, were reclaimed in the year 1893, and a village was founded to which the name Wrightganj was given as a compliment to Mr. W. C. Wright, the Chief Engineer, and in recognition of the great help rendered by him in reclaiming and improving the land. Furthermore a special department concerned with land improvement was established, in order that every attention might be paid to developing the full resources of the country. Fourteen villages, selected from the various tahsils, were placed under this department, and 5,524 *bighas* of land were brought under cultivation. To encourage the cultivators the term of their leases was extended from ten to twelve years, and wells were sunk in suitable spots. Unfortunately, in spite of all this care and labour on the part of the state, recent years of drought have militated against a satisfactory result from the experiment.

Double cropping.

According to the latest statistics the total area returned as *do-fasli* amounts to 93,939 acres. The practice of growing two crops on the same land in one year is more prevalent in certain tahsils than in others. The highest proportion is in the Milak tahsil, where the area thus treated amounts to nearly 38 per cent. of the cultivation, and next come the Suar tahsil with 29·3 per cent., Bilaspur with 27·6, and Shahabad with 26·4. However the average for the whole state is only 24 per cent., this being due to the low ratio in Tanda, where the percentage falls to 4·2. This striking difference in the proportions is due to the variations in the quality of the soil.

Agriculture.

In its general features the agriculture of the state does not differ much from that of the neighbouring districts. It may perhaps be said that the cultivator of the north-eastern portion of the state, in the tahsil of Bilaspur, is lazier and less attentive than the cultivators in other tahsils. The crops grown present few peculiar features, and the same may be said with regard to the system of rotation and the manner of tillage. The implements are the same as those used in other districts of

Rohilkhand. A cultivator's stock in trade includes a pair of bullocks, a rope, bucket and other requisites for irrigation; a plough, generally made of *babul* wood, with an iron share; the heavy and light mattocks generally known as *kasi* and *phaora* respectively; the *patela* or roller, the *khurpi* or weeder and the *hansiya* or sickle. The old wooden *kolhu* has been replaced by an English-made iron sugar-mill. But the cultivation of sugarcane has considerably decreased of late owing to the expense of production, the labour involved and the time required for the crop to ripen. The state has now started a sugar refinery in order to encourage its production.

Harvests.

The two main harvests of the state consist as usual of the *kharif* (autumn) and *rabi* (spring) crops. The *kharif* surpasses the *rabi* in area throughout most of the tahsils. Thus the total cultivated area under the *kharif* crops on an average for the seven years ending 1909 was 176,584 acres, while that of the *rabi* for the same period was 127,978 acres. The relative position of the two harvests is liable to variation according to the nature of the season. For example, the area covered by the *kharif* crop in the Milak tahsil in 1906 was 44,495 acres as compared with 8,320 of *rabi* crop, while in the Huzur tahsil in 1907 the area covered by the *rabi* harvest was 80,583 acres against 53,929 under *kharif* crops. In the Huzur and Shahabad tahsils the two harvests as a rule are of fairly equal proportions, but in the Milak tahsil the *kharif* crop is often five or six times greater than that of the *rabi*. The *kharif* harvest occasionally suffers severely from floods, as was the case in 1907, or from excess of rain.

Crops.

The main staples of the state are wheat, barley, and gram in the *rabi*, and maize, rice, and sugarcane in the *kharif*. Each tract has its own crop characteristics, but ordinarily wheat is the most important crop of the *rabi*, and maize of the *kharif*. The next place to maize is taken by rice, but of late years its cultivation has suffered owing to drought, and this has done much to increase maize production.

Wheat.

In the *rabi* harvest wheat occupies 61 per cent. of the area sown, taking the average of the figures for the seven years ending 1909. The highest proportion is 78 per cent. in the

Shahabad tahsil and 77 per cent. in Milak, but the crop in these tahsils cannot compare with that of the Huzur tahsil, where the wheat crop is more than double that of the two above mentioned tahsils. In the Huzur tahsil it averages 66 per cent., and in Tanda 62 per cent., but the figure falls to 45 in Bilaspur and 43 in Suar. The increase in the cultivation of wheat since 1898 has been remarkable. The crop covered 13,674 acres in 1898, 17,081 in 1902, and 30,542 in 1903. During the next three years it still continued to increase, and in 1907 the figure actually rose to 108,425 acres. A long period of drought reduced this figure by almost one-half in 1908, the crop only covering 55,799 acres. Improvement however was visible in the following year, 68,129 acres of wheat being sown. Wheat is sometimes sown in combination with barley and gram. Two kinds of wheat are found in the state and these are known by the names of *katha* and *rata*. The increase in the area sown with wheat is due partly to the general development of the state, whereby superior crops have been substituted for those grown in former times, and partly to external influences, such as the improvement of communications and increased facilities for export. Wheat is an expensive crop, necessitating a large number of ploughings and a considerable amount of manure and irrigation. Its production costs about Rs. 27 per acre, and the average outturn is 12 maunds valued at about Rs. 52 per acre.

Barley is sown in two ways, either by itself, or mixed with wheat and gram. It covers on an average 21,726 acres or 16 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. The proportion is highest in the Bilaspur tahsil, where it reaches 36 per cent., but the figure falls to 9 per cent. in the Huzur tahsil. The cultivation of barley is on the increase, as is shown by the fact that the area covered by the crop in 1903 was 16,626 acres, while the figure for 1908 was 29,257 acres. This increase is due to the crop being lighter and less exhausting to the soil than wheat, and requiring less manure and irrigation. The average estimated cost of production is Rs. 24 per acre and the outturn on this area amounts in a good year to 15 maunds. Barley.

Gram averages 3,807 acres or nearly 3 per cent. of the area sown with *rabi* crops. In 1903 the area covered by gram was Gram.

24,901 acres, but it rose to 40,651 in 1905. Taking the average of the seven years ending with 1909 the area under the crop was relatively highest in the Suar tahsil, where it amounted to 38 per cent. It covered 23 per cent. in the Huzur tahsil, 20 per cent. in Tanda, and 18 per cent. in Bilaspur, but in Shahabad and Milak the percentages were only 10 and 3·1 respectively. Gram suffered badly in 1909 owing to want of rain, and the area covered by it amounted only to 17,318 acres.

Other rabi crops.

The above mentioned crops comprise almost the entire *rabi* harvest, and the remainder are of very little importance. *Masur* (lentils), oats, and mustard are grown in every tahsil, but the area thus occupied is quite insignificant. Tobacco is also cultivated to a small extent in all parts of the state.

Rice.

Of the land cultivated for the *kharif* harvest the average area covered by rice is 82,408 acres or 46 per cent. of the whole. The soils of the Bilaspur, Milak, Suar, and Tanda tahsils are peculiarly suited to it. It is almost impossible to enumerate the many species of rice here found. The better qualities are those known as *hansraj*, *banspati*, *sunkharcha*, *dalbadal*, *anjha*, *banki*, and *motha*, while *pasai* and *lehi* are inferior kinds which grow in deep water. In 1904 rice covered 70,373 acres, and this area was increased to 96,681 acres in 1908, the chief contributing causes being better methods of irrigation and greater facilities for communication. The Tanda tahsil heads the list with an average of 78 per cent. of the *kharif* area under rice. In the Bilaspur and Shahabad tahsils the average for the years 1902 to 1909 was 69 and 52 per cent. respectively, while in the Milak, Huzur, and Suar tahsils the respective figures were 42, 39, and 31. Though the proportion of rice cultivation to the whole area sown with autumn crops is fairly high, in the Bilaspur tahsil nevertheless the results have not been satisfactory during late years owing to want of rain. Plans are being made to improve and develope irrigation in this portion of the state, since the soil there is peculiarly suited to rice cultivation.

Maize.

Maize on an average occupies 80,208 acres or 45 per cent. of the *kharif* area, the distribution varying in the different tahsils. The Suar tahsil comes first with 61 per cent., and is followed by the Huzur and Milak tahsils with the figures 52

and 51 respectively. The proportion falls to 21 per cent. inBilaspur. Cultivators are encouraged to grow maize partly because it is a less exhausting crop than many others and partly because they can easily find a market for its sale. The people themselves do not use maize as a staple food, but live for the most part on other kinds of grain and export all their maize produce. In 1905 the area covered by maize amounted to 88,147 acres, but in the following year, owing to bad weather, the crop was not up to the average. In 1909 the Kosi river overflowed its banks, and the maize crop suffered severely in consequence.

Cotton. Cotton is also a valuable crop in the *kharif*, but the percentage of it grown cannot compare with that of maize, since it takes longer to reap and is far more exhausting to the soil. The area covered by cotton on an average of six years was 15,082 acres or 8 per cent. of the *kharif*. The average figures for the tahsils during this period were 3,559 acres in Shahabad, 3,398 in the Huzur tahsil, 3,278 in Milak, 2,289 in Suar and Tanda combined, and 2,181 in Bilaspur. Cotton-growing is on the increase. In 1905 the area covered by cotton was 9,321 acres, as compared with 16,815 acres in 1910. The cost of production averages Rs. 26-12-0 per acre, and the outturn 8 maunds or Rs. 40 per acre.

Sugarcane. The area covered by sugarcane is insignificant in comparison with the more important *kharif* crops, yet the sugarcane crop is considered to be more profitable than most others. Its cultivation however is on the decline, the reasons given for this being the long period of waiting before it can be cut and the competition of foreign sugar. It requires careful preparation of the soil before planting and constant attention throughout. The average area under sugarcane during the period 1902 to 1909 was 11,780 acres or 8·6 per cent. of the *kharif*. The proportion is highest, 12·7 per cent., in the Shahabad tahsil. The Bilaspur tahsil has 8·6 per cent., but in the other tahsils the figure falls below the average of the state, and the lowest proportion, 4·4 per cent., is reached in the sub-tahsil of Tanda. The cost of production is estimated as Rs. 47 per acre, and the outturn at 6 maunds of juice valued at Rs. 60 per acre. Of the different kinds of sugarcane the best as far as the quantity of juice is

concerned is the *chin* variety, and the more *gur* the juice yields the better the kind of cane. Next to this in importance is the *paunda* or *sagri*, said to have been imported from Saharanpur, and resembling the Saharanpur cane in shape and juice, but not in taste. It is sown in the *khadir* tracts.

Other kharif crops.

Other *kharif* crops are *juar*, *bajra*, *urd*, and *arhar*, the average area occupied by *arhar* being 2,063 acres or 1·1 per cent. of the total *kharif* area. *Urd*, *mung*, and other pulses are sown mixed with other *kharif* crops, and consequently it is impossible to give separate details for each.

Zaid crops.

The products of the *zaid* harvests are chiefly melons and vegetables. The former are grown in pits along the sandy banks of the Kosi and Ramganga rivers, especially in the Huzur and Shahabad tahsils. Vegetables of different varieties are cultivated everywhere.

Indigo.

The cultivation of indigo was first commenced in 1840, but it never won great favour, and even as recently as 1892 only 142 maunds were produced. In 1895 the Nankar factory yielded only 47½ maunds and the Shahabad factory 120 maunds. The soils of the Shahabad and Huzur tahsils are particularly suitable for growing indigo, but nevertheless the people have almost wholly abandoned its cultivation, being dissatisfied with the trouble involved in raising the crop and the meagreness of the profits.

Irrigation.

Irrigation from the rivers and streams of the state has been practised from time immemorial, but of late years the whole system has been revolutionized to such an extent that canal irrigation may almost be regarded as an innovation in Rampur. The common practice which formerly prevailed here, as in the adjoining parganas of the Tarai, was to throw earthen dams across all the rivers except the Kosi and Ramganga and thus to divert the water to the fields. This primitive method was open to several objections. In the first place it was very wasteful, and secondly it was very costly, as the dams had to be renewed every year. Furthermore no irrigation could be effected by this means in the *kharif* harvest. There was only one canal constructed in the state, and this was cut from the Kosi above Lalpur, where an earthen dam existed. The task of building a masonry dam over

the Kosi river near Lalpur was completed in 1899 by the public works department at a cost of about two and-a-half lakhs of rupees. This marked an epoch in the history of Rampur irrigation. In 1902 ten original irrigation works were completed. A permanent masonry weir was also erected some years ago on the Bahilla river in place of the ordinary earthen dam. In 1904 the Dhakra undertaking and the two branches of the Drummond canal were finished. The state is now covered with such a network of main and subsidiary canals that even in a year of drought there would be sufficient irrigation to ensure a fair crop and so avert a famine. The experience of the last few years proves this, for at a time when the United Provinces suffered from want of rain and extensive relief operations had to be taken in hand, there was but little scarcity in Rampur, and even that was only due to an excessive export of grain from the state. According to the latest returns the total area irrigated in 1909 was 58,742 acres, of which no less than 37,855 acres were irrigated by means of canals. The average area irrigated from all sources for the years 1904 to 1908 amounted to 88,842 acres. The highest figure recorded was 204,172 acres in the year ending September 1904, and the lowest was 47,126 acres in 1907, in which year the rain fell at a time which benefited both the spring and autumn crops.

Canals. As has been pointed out above, the state is now well supplied with canals, most of which owe their origin to Mr. W. C. Wright, the Chief Engineer, and were made during the time of the present Nawab. The most important of them is the Kosi canal, which is cut from the Lalpur weir in the Huzur tahsil. The original scheme was started during the reign of Nawab Kalb Ali Khan, but in subsequent years it was developed on a much larger scale. Much of the area in the Huzur and Milak tahsils is irrigated by this canal, the branches of which extend over several subdivisions of the state. The Bahilla canal is cut from the Bahilla river at Rajpura in the Suar tahsil. It irrigates the western portion of Suar and Tanda. The Ghuga and Rajpurni canals irrigate the Suar tahsil. The Senjhni, Drummond, and Bahgul canals irrigate the Bilaspur tahsil, the eastern portion of which is also irrigated by the Bhakra canal. The Kemri and Nahal

canals irrigate the centre of the state. The only canal in the Shahabad tahsil is the Gangan canal, which irrigates its western portion. All these canals with their numerous channels render the irrigation of the state very easy. A brief account of canal construction since 1901 will be found interesting. In the year 1901-2 the undertaking of fourteen original irrigation works was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 96,508. Three of these works, however, comprising the new alignment of the Gangan canal and the Dhimri and Bahgul projects at Bilaspur, had to be postponed owing to the fact that the requisite surveys were not perfected. The remaining eleven works were taken in hand and completed during the year, with the exception of the Dhakra project at Bilaspur and the right and left branches of the Drummond canal. The list of works then completed is as follows: (1) masonry bridge over the Kosi at Lalpur; (2) revetment wall to the Benazir tank; (3) masonry bridge over the canals; (4) village *guls* and distributaries from canals; (5) and (6) remodelling of the Kosi canals (Milak and Khata-Chunta Umni branches); (7) extension of the Khas Bagh *gul* to the European guesthouse; (8) repairing damages caused to canals by floods. The money spent on these works during the year was Rs. 24,407.

In the year 1902-3 nine separate works were undertaken including the three works which could not be completed in the preceding year. The work on these three latter was started late, and consequently could not be finished even by the end of this year. Out of the remaining six works two others remained uncompleted, these being (1) the remodelling of the Kosi canal main line from old regulator to the second mile, (2) the extension of the Ahmadnagar-Karimganj branch of the Kosi canal. The works completed during the year were—(i) Permanent bridges over the canals; (ii) Village *guls* from the canals; (iii) The remodelling of the Kosi canal main line from Bilaspur road canal bridge to Dungarpur; (iv) Closing springs in the Kosi canal floors. A sum of Rs. 13,504 was spent on these nine works during the year.

In the year 1903-4 the three incomplete works in the Bilaspur tahsil, i.e. the Dhakra undertaking and the two branches of the Drummond canal, were finished, and besides these, two other

works were undertaken and completed, one being the level crossing of the Ghuga canal at Lalpur, and the other the repairing of damages caused to canals by floods. The sum spent on original irrigation works during this year amounted to Rs. 6,540. In 1904-5 Rs. 5,231 were spent on the remodelling of the Kosi canal, on the repairing of flood damages, and on the construction of masonry bridges over the Drummond and Bahilla canals.

In 1905-6 no new canals were begun. Besides the ordinary repairs a stone dam was constructed in Khas Bagh, and some *guls* were extended. The money spent on the work was Rs. 1,538. In 1906-7 nine comparatively small works were begun and completed at a cost of Rs. 2,501, the most important being the digging of the Bhaudpura channel from the Patwai branch canal to Nankar. In 1907-8 seven works were undertaken and finished during the year, all of these being petty works of improvement on the old canals. Practically the whole of the state is now covered with canals, and it only remains to construct masonry weirs in the western part, where at present earthen dams are still thrown up every year.

Wells also play a great part in irrigation. Where the soil is hard and tenacious even wells of the earthen or unprotected variety serve the purpose. In order to help irrigation the state has built fifty masonry wells throughout the different tahsils. The wells are worked either by the *dhenkli* or pot and lever, so commonly seen in all parts of the provinces; or else by the *charkhi*, or pot and pulley system, an earthen *karwara* (bucket) being attached to either end of a rope which passes over a wheel supported on a wooden framework. The total number of wells is 10,450, of which 2,923 are masonry. The Shahabad tahsil is the best provided, possessing 34 per cent. of the total, and the Milak and Huzur tahsils are also supplied with a sufficient number. But in the Bilaspur and Suar tahsils wells are not so numerous, for in spite of the fact that water lies very near the surface the soil is of an inferior quality, and consequently the wells dug cannot last long. Wells.

Other sources of water-supply are tanks and *jhils*. These are dammed by temporary mud embankments, and the water thus collected is carried by means of channels to the fields, where small Other sources of supply.

pits are dug to receive it. From these pits the water is raised by *tokris* or wicker baskets, worked by two persons. This sort of irrigation is carried on in the winter season to benefit the *rabi* crops. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the amount of the area thus irrigated.

Famines. As far back as 1813 we hear of a severe famine during which large numbers of people died in Rampur city and corpses of the poor were seen daily in the streets. This famine was not confined to the state only, for the adjoining districts of Rohilkhand were similarly affected. In 1877 a great famine occurred in Rampur. On this occasion the mortality was considerably reduced owing to the judicious arrangements made by the Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur for the relief of the distressed. He started numerous relief works for the express purpose of affording employment to those who were able to work. Grain to the value of Rs. 20,000 was distributed among those aged and infirm persons who were incapable of performing any labour. All persons employed on relief works in the shape of buildings and roads were paid daily, but the exact number so employed cannot be given, since full details were not recorded. Aid from private individuals also was not lacking, for several prominent gentlemen of the city spent large sums of money in assisting the poor. An orphanage was opened at Rampur, and here all the unclaimed children found in the state were kept and fed.

The next year of disaster was 1896, in which the rainfall was so scanty and irregular and the crops so much below the average that much difficulty was experienced in meeting the revenue demands. Owing to the failure of the rains the general suffering was very great, and the market price of grain remained exceedingly high throughout the year. Successive hailstorms damaged the standing crops in the month of February, and in March the grain shrivelled under the westerly winds, so that what was already a poor harvest was almost ruined. Extensive relief works were commenced in order to give employment to the poorer classes. Moreover the state purchased grain to the value of one lakh of rupees at the market price and sold it to the people at a reduced rate. The direct loss caused to the state was nearly Rs. 8,500. The poorhouse which had been opened as

a permanent institution in 1888 proved a great refuge for the distressed. Again in 1899 the market price for grain rose high owing to the failure of the rains during the greater part of the year, but extensive public works were straightway undertaken at the instance of the public works department, and thus considerable relief was afforded. Also the situation was greatly improved by the monsoon of 1900, and prices rapidly fell.

In 1906-7 the rains started late and ceased early. Consequently both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops suffered, and food-prices ruled high. His Highness the Nawab commenced building works on a large scale, and granted liberal wages to the workmen. The following year 1908 was also one of scarcity, and a special budget grant of Rs. 50,000 was made for public works and free distributions.

That prices in Rampur have risen considerably during the past thirty years is beyond question. They vary from year to year according to the nature of the season and the demand from outside. Since the opening of the railway and the consequent increase in exports prices have altered greatly, a constant tendency to rise being visible. During the five years ending 1909 the average price of wheat was 11 *sers* to the rupee, and year by year there has been a steady rise. Thus wheat was sold at 16 *sers* to a rupee in 1903, at 14 *sers* in 1904, at 11 *sers* in 1905, at 9¾ *sers* in 1907, and actually at 7¾ *sers* in 1908, a year of scarcity throughout not only the state but also all parts of the United Provinces. Barley was sold at an average price of nearly 27 *sers* to the rupee during the period of scarcity between 1877 and 1879, whereas the average price of barley mixed with wheat for the years 1902 to 1909 was 18 *sers*, the highest price recorded being 9¾ *sers* in 1908 and the lowest 30 *sers* in 1904. Gram too has rapidly risen in price during the same period. The average for 1902 to 1909 was 14 *sers* and 6 *chhataks* to the rupee. It stood at 20 *sers* in 1903, but rose to 15½ *sers* in 1905, to 13½ *sers* in 1906, to 11½ *sers* in 1907, and to 8½ *sers* in 1908. The price of maize has shown a similar marked increase. The average for the period 1902 to 1909 was 21½ *sers* to the rupee. It was as low as 37 *sers* in 1903, but rose to 23 *sers* in 1904, to 14¾ *sers* in 1905, and to 10¼ *sers* in 1907. However in 1908 the price

Prices.

fell to 15½ *sers.* A general review of prices for all food grains between the years 1892 and 1908 shows that the period commenced with a year of scarcity (1892), which was succeeded by two years of plenty in which prices ruled low. A marked upward tendency in prices began in 1895 and culminated in the famine year of 1897, during which the average price of food-grains generally rose to a pitch which had never before been attained in the history of the state. The autumn rains of 1897 however brought relief, and in 1898 the commoner food-grains were far more plentiful and more within the reach of the slender purse of the poor. The year 1899 was one of general prosperity. The average price of barley throughout the year fell to 32½ *sers*, and the figures for maize and gram were 24 and 18 *sers* respectively. It was hoped that the agricultural depression was a thing of the past, but in the latter part of the year signs were not lacking of a renewed upward tendency of prices owing to the poor prospects of the *kharif.* This despondent view of the general outlook was unfortunately justified, for in 1900 prices again ruled very high. The rains were late in coming, but after the advent of the monsoon they continued intermittently to the end of the season. The coarser *kharif* staples, such as maize and *juar* (millet), yielded good crops, but rice, which is so largely grown in Rampur, suffered from the lack of early rains. However the situation improved, and the average prices for 1901 became comparatively normal. But from 1902 onwards the prices of staple grains have shown a regular tendency to rise year by year.

Along with the general rise in prices there has been a considerable increase in the amount paid as wages in the various industries. This change has been particularly apparent since the days of the Mutiny, from which date both prices and wages have shown a marked increase not only in Rampur but also in all the districts of the United Provinces. Moreover since the establishment of a public works department in Rampur in the year 1888 wages have risen considerably. The demand for labour has been greater, and so long as such a state of things continues and prices maintain an upward tendency wages are bound to follow suit. In former times a labourer employed for

agricultural operations was paid in grain, but now in most cases the wages are paid in cash. Also the Rampur public has begun to take a much greater interest in building than did the forefathers of the present generation, and this gives an additional stimulus to the demand for labour. Carpenters, tailors, barbers, water-carriers, blacksmiths, and others, all receive wages which are at least 50 per cent. higher than the rates prevailing twenty-five years ago. Generally speaking the present scale of wages approximates closely to that of the adjoining British districts, but there is perhaps a somewhat higher general standard of comfort among the poorer classes in Rampur than in some parts of Rohilkhand.

Interest.

The prevailing rates of interest do not differ greatly from those of the adjoining districts. They vary widely according to the nature of the transaction, and are necessarily much greater in the case of small advances for short periods than in large loans of longer duration. In small transactions where articles are pawned as security the usual rate is 1½ per cent. per month; but when the advances depend merely on personal security it frequently rises to 2 per cent. When the borrower is of approved credit and respectability the rate may be reduced, but generally it is not less than 1 or 1¼ per cent. The lowest rate is that charged by one banker to another, the interest in this case not exceeding ¾ per cent. per month. There are several banking firms in the city, and these grant drafts on native firms in British districts.

Weights and measures.

The weights and measures commonly used in Rampur differ considerably from the British Government standard. Thus the *ser* is equivalent to 96 rupees or *tolas*, i.e., 16 *tolas* heavier than the standard British *ser* of 80 *tolas*, and of course this increase causes a change in all the subordinate weights. The *panseri*, which was originally equal to 5 *kachcha* or local *sers*, is the weight of 2½ Rampur regulation *sers* or 240 *tolas*. Two *panseris* make one *dhari* or 5 regulation *sers*, and 4 *dharis* make one *kachcha* maund, which is half a regulation maund. Hence the regulation maund of Rampur is equivalent to 3,840 *tolas* or 90 lbs. avoirdupois. Maunds are employed for calculating all large weights, except in the case of sugar, for which two larger

measures are employed. These are the *pulla* of 3 maunds and the *karda* of 100 maunds, the latter being exclusively used for weighing cane juice. Both these measures are found in adjoining British districts also. In the matter of measures of length little that is distinctive found in Rampur. The yard of a cloth merchant is 36 inches in length, and a mason's yard is 33 inches. Since the survey of the state in 1892 measures of area have undergone considerable change, and there is now scarcely any difference between Rampur and British measures. Rents in Rampur used formerly to be calculated by a curious conventional system in which the yard varied from 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet; the former was used in the case of lands paying rent partly in cash and partly in kind, and the latter for lands paying rent wholly in cash. The yard used in the case of lands paying rent wholly in kind was intermediate between these two, and measured 3 feet 10½ inches. Since the preparation of accurate village maps this system has become obsolete, as the patwari can now tell the exact area of any field from the map without having recourse to measurement.

Manufactures.

Rampur, though not by any means a manufacturing town, nevertheless boasts of several manufactures of considerable interest and importance. One of the most characteristic is the cotton fabric known as *khes*.

Khes.

Khes is a superior cotton damask which either may be plain or may have borders in coloured thread or interwoven with gold thread. Its manufacture is peculiar to Rampur, and a specimen obtained a gold medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1884. It is usually woven in large pieces nine feet long and six feet broad. The *khes* of Rampur is unsurpassed by any hand-work in India for fine weaving. To work on silk is comparatively easy, but it requires great skill to make the embroidery on cotton both durable and soft. It is proof against water, and will stand any amount of maltreatment at the hands of the washerman. But, sad to say, the industry is declining, for the Rampur hand-loom weavers cannot compete against machinery, and this elaborate and consequently expensive product is being ousted from the market by coarser and chea er cloths made elsewhere.

The pottery of Rampur is well known. It has a red earthen body covered with an opaque white enamel, in which flint is a large ingredient, and is painted chiefly in dark blue and turquoise but sometimes also in claret and yellow. Similar rough glazed pottery is made at several places in the United Provinces, the best being that of Bahadurgarh in Meerut and Khurja in Bulandshahr. The industry, at any rate in its present form, is said to have been introduced into Rampur from Multan, for though the manufacture of glazed pottery in Rampur dates from remote antiquity it was not till recently that it rose much above the level of that ordinarily made in the surrounding country. Much of the improvement may be ascribed to the encouragement given to the industry by the late Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur. It is said that the peculiar clay, from which alone this pottery can be made, is only to be found in a tank near the city. Unfortunately however the industry cannot be described as being in a prosperous condition at the present time, for the potters appear to have lost much of their former skill. At one time a tank was made to maintain this handicraft in the jail, but the experiment soon languished and died a natural death. **Pottery.**

Rampur used to possess a considerable reputation for steel, sword blades and cutlery of all kinds. Time was too when a fair trade in matchlocks and guns was carried on, but there is little of this nowadays owing to the supervision exercised over all purchases and sales of arms. Yet even now there are gun and sword makers who can produce arms which are not to be despised, and the craftsmen of Rampur turn out large numbers of *sarautas* (nut-crackers) and knives of good quality. **Arms and cutlery.**

Indigo was first introduced in 1840 soon after the accession of Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan Bahadur, who brought with him an indigo expert named Fauvel from Budaun. A large factory was started at Shahabad together with smaller factories at Saifni and Madhkar in the same tahsil and one in the Milak tahsil. The soil of Shahabad and Milak is well suited to indigo, and the plant grew and throve. The factories yielded a large profit and were worked regularly until 1871, when they were closed owing to Mr. Fauvel's death. The business was re-opened in 1892, and factories were established at Shahabad and at Nankar, the latter **Indigo.**

being a village two miles distant from Rampur city and close to a canal. In spite of misfortunes about 142 maunds of indigo were produced, and in the following year the two factories yielded 68 maunds. However the crop was never popular with the cultivators, nor was the factory at Shahabad a success. In 1895 the Shahabad factory yielded 120 maunds, and the Nankar factory 47½ maunds, but the resulting profits were very scanty on account of the great depression in market rates. The total outturn in 1897 was only 63 maunds, and matters continued to grow worse and worse. In 1898 the working of the factories resulted in a deficit, and consequently the undertaking was abandoned in the following year.

Sugar. One of the most profitable and important industries is the production of sugar. The inhabitants of Rampur have always taken an interest in the *khandsalas* or sugar factories. Money is often advanced to the cultivators before the crop is even sown in the fields, and the rates per *karda* (hundred maunds) of juice are generally settled before the cane is cut. The old machine for extracting juice has been replaced by the iron machine of English model. But the Rampur factories, like those everywhere else, suffered seriously from the appearance of beet sugar in the Indian markets. So important did this question seem that at the invitation of His Highness the Nawab, Mr. Muhammad Hadi, Assistant Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, visited Rampur in 1903 and suggested methods of reviving the sugar industry. The requisite machinery could not be imported from England before 1907, and consequently the work was not started till 1908. A factory was built at Roshanbagh, two miles distant from Rampur city and quite close to the railway station. The cultivators of the different tahsils were aided with advances of money. Seventeen sets of boiling pans were established at various centres, and operations commenced in the middle of December 1908. The services of trained boiler-workers were obtained from the British Government, and Mr. Hadi paid occasional visits in order to see that the factory was properly worked. The late Mr. Grittens of the state public works department and Captain Phillips, the Military Secretary, were placed in charge of the factory. Towards the end of January

1909 the centrifugal process was introduced at the factory, and the result was an average output of 70 maunds of sugar per day. The average percentage of sugar from *rab* was 37. This factory is expected to put new life into the sugar industry, and hopes are entertained that it will enable Rampur sugar once more to take a leading place in the markets of India. There are other factories also in the city and outlying districts where sugar is still prepared on the old system.

Other industries.

Among the minor manufactures of Rampur may be mentioned that of papier-mâché articles, which closely resemble the Budaun work. The articles made in Rampur are of good quality, and Rampur also possesses a reputation for the manufacture of gold and silver plate, but for this there is no great demand. Enamelling on metal is practised to a small extent, and several shops turn out large numbers of lacquered wooden bed posts. There is still a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth, and the material produced is known as *gabrun*, *gazi*, and *garha*. But this industry has been affected injuriously by the introduction of factory-made cloths from Europe, and from Cawnpore and Bombay. In spite of the efforts of the Rampur weavers to maintain their position, their productions seldom travel beyond the limits of the state. The demand is decreasing, and some of the weavers have abandoned the industry and are now engaged in different forms of labour which bring them a higher wage than that derived from their former occupation.

Trade.

Trade has made great strides of recent years. The opening of the railway and the extension of roads and other means of communication have done much to bring about this result.

Exports.

The principal exports of the state are wheat, maize, rice, sugar, and hides, and consequently, as has previously been stated, the prices of all these are double what they were twenty or thirty years ago. Sugar is chiefly exported to the market of Chandausi in Moradabad, whence it finds its way to Delhi, the Panjab, and Sindh. The Shahabad sugar is most in demand and fetches the highest price. Up to about twenty years ago this position was held by the sugar from Mirzapur, but it is no longer brought to Chandausi, and the produce of Shahabad and Dhakia has taken its place. The price of sugar has risen greatly, for in old days

it fetched only Rs. 15 per *palla* (3 maunds), while now it is sold at a rate varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 or even more. *Shira* (molasses) is generally exported to Cawnpore or to the Rosa factory, and its price has risen from 40 to 16 *sers* for the rupee. The rice trade is in a very flourishing state, and is by no means confined only to the rice grown in Rampur territory, for rice is brought in on ponies from Kumaun and from other places outside Rampur. The chief centres where the rice is seasoned and prepared are Tanda, Kemri, Bilaspur, and Nagaria Aqil. The traders of these towns, who are known as *banjaras*, carry on very extensive dealings involving many lakhs of rupees each year with Delhi and other places. The town of Tanda alone has 2,000 ponies which are employed exclusively in the trade. The system in vogue is usually that known as *badni*, under which cash advances are made by the dealers at a rate fixed while the crop is still standing, and this rate is maintained irrespective of the outturn of the crop. As might only be expected, this frequently results in enormous profits to the dealers. The trade in hides is mainly carried on with the east country, and especially with the large commercial centres of Cawnpore and Calcutta. The trade is in a prosperous condition and is steadily on the increase, having received a great impetus from the development of the leather business in Cawnpore. Other exports of minor importance are fairly numerous, but two which deserve notice are red pepper and eggs. The Suar and Huzur tahsils produce pepper in abundance, and the chief centres of the trade are Dhanauri in the Suar tahsil and Chamarua in the Huzur tahsil. The people of Rampur are peculiarly interested in poultry-rearing, and eggs are exported in large quantities to Naini Tal and other places.

Imports. The chief imports are cloth and piece goods from Cawnpore and groceries and salt from Calcutta. Enormous numbers of goats are imported from Delhi and the Panjab, and these form the chief food of the people of Rampur. Formerly there used to be a considerable trade in horses and elephants, but this is no longer the case. Since the railway has been opened and the means of communication made easier the number and quantity of imports has increased to such an extent that anything in the nature of a detailed description is impossible. In many cases the

import of a commodity is twenty or thirty times what it was twenty-five years ago. The fact that Rampur is now within such easy reach of the flourishing markets of British India has brought about the appearance of many articles of luxury of which the last generation never dreamt. Thus the standard of living has been considerably raised. The different materials supplied to the public works department and other enterprises of the state cost a large sum of money annually and take a prominent place among the imports.

Markets. A list of all the markets in the state will be found in the appendix, and from this it will be seen that in every tahsil there are several villages and towns in which markets are held once or twice a week. These markets are of great service to the villagers, who meet there and supply their everyday wants without having to go so far afield as the city in order to obtain the necessaries of life. Ordinarily such local markets are not in any sense trade centres for exports and imports, since their main function is merely to collect and distribute the products of the neighbourhood. Prices in these bazars are usually influenced by and similar to those of the outside markets. Formerly the various commodities were often exchanged for one another; for instance, a certain quantity of wheat would be exchanged for a certain quantity of *gur*. But now times have changed; and in almost every transaction the price is paid in cash.

Fairs. Another list given in the appendix shows all the fairs held in the state, with their dates and the approximate numbers of those attending them. Most of these are of very little interest, except from their religious significance. Rampur is a Muhammadan state, and therefore important gatherings take place on the Ids and during the Mohurram. The Hindu fair at Rathaunda lasts for more than a week, is attended by outsiders from Bareilly and other British districts and is an important gathering from a commercial point of view.

Communications. Prior to 1840 there were very few roads for traffic in the state, and indeed it is difficult to trace when and how certain roads came into existence. However, when Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan ascended the throne in 1840, he imposed a cess of one rupee nine annas on the revenue in order to raise money for

opening roads. An unmetalled road from Moradabad to Bareilly was opened in 1863 and subsequently metalled. This road runs for 22 miles through the state and is lined with trees, especially those of the *babul* species. The camping ground of Dhamora, covering about 33 acres, lies on this road. The other important road is that running from Moradabad to Naini Tal, which passes through the state territory for 17 miles, and is lined with *shisham* and other trees. The town of Tanda is situated on it. Second class roads run from the city to Suar, Bilaspur and Milak, and a metalled road to Shahabad. Two other metallad roads from the Nawab Darwaza and from the Shahabad Darwaza to the railway station join the Bareilly-Moradabad main road.

Railway.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand railway runs through the state for a distance of about 25 miles, and the stations within the state are Rampur, Dhamora and Milak. There is also a separate station built at Rampur for the use of His Highness the Nawab.

Bungalows.

The state possesses various dak-bungalows, of which the most important are Suar, Darhial, Dibdiba, Patwai, Param, Lalpur, and Milak. There is also a bungalow near the Rampur railway station. The only regular camping ground is that at Dhamora on the Bareilly-Moradabad road.

Ferries.

The ferries within and on the borders of the state are of great importance, and a list of them showing the rivers crossed and the position of the ferry will be found in the appendix. The chief ferries on the Kosi river are at Lalpur in the Huzur tahsil on the Rampur-Tanda road, and at Ghosipura in the Suar tahsil on the Rampur-Naini Tal road. Those on the Ramganga are at Shahabad on the Rampur-Shahabad road, and at Sagarpur. The Gangan is crossed by a ferry at Saifni in the Shahabad tahsil. There are ferries on nearly all the streams running through the tahsils of Milak and Bilaspur.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

Previous to 1872 there was no regular census taken of the population of the Rampur state. Estimates made from time to time had fixed the number of the inhabitants at a figure varying from 220,000 to 300,000. In 1872 a census was taken in Rampur concurrently with that of the surrounding British province. The population was then returned at 507,004 persons, giving an average density of about 560 to the square mile. Although this census was a great improvement on the former system of estimates, it is tolerably safe to assume that, since there was certainly an under-statement of the population on this occasion throughout the British districts, the census of Rampur state was not more accurate than that of the adjoining territory. Census of 1872.

At the general census of the 17th February 1881 the total population of the state was returned at 541,914 persons, showing an increase of 34,910 or 6·9 per cent. over the previous return. This increase was considered somewhat surprising, since during the nine years' interval the state, in common with the rest of the surrounding country, had suffered from the severe famine of 1877-78 and the epidemic of malarial fever in 1878-79. The density of the population was now 602·6 to the square mile, a higher rate than that prevailing in any of the British districts of Rohilkhand, with the solitary exception of Bareilly. Census of 1881.

The next census was taken in 1891. The total number of inhabitants was then returned at 551,249 persons, showing an increase of 9,335 over the preceding enumeration, and giving a a density of 612 persons to the square mile. Thus the state still maintained its former position when compared with the rest of Rohilkhand. Census of 1891.

The census, taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, gave the total population of Rampur as 539,212 persons, this being a density of 593·9 per square mile. This showed a very Census of 1901.

considerable decrease, amounting to no less than 18,037 persons, during the previous ten years. The causes for such a decline are not altogether easy to ascertain, but it was doubtless due in a large measure to the excessive mortality from fever during that period, and especially to the terrible epidemic of 1894. Another cause was the serious decrease in cultivation which has recently been observed in the northern portions of the state adjoining the Tarai. In spite of this lessening of numbers Rampur still has a very dense population, which is only exceeded by the Bareilly district in Rohilkhand, and by the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts in the west of the Provinces.

Migration. Under the census of 1901 the number of persons found in British territory who gave Rampur as their birthplace was 65,705, and the number of immigrants found in Rampur was 73,929. Marriage is chiefly responsible for such emigration and immigration, and of course considerations of trade and agriculture also play their part.

Towns and villages. At the time of the enumeration the state contained 1126 towns and villages. Of these 848 had a population of less than five hundred persons, 204 had between five hundred and a thousand, and 58 between one thousand and two thousand, while of the remaining sixteen only three had more than five thousand inhabitants. The chief of these three latter is the capital, Rampur, which contained 78,578 inhabitants, including the population of the suburbs. The other two are Tanda, a town which has greatly declined but still possesses nearly 8,000 inhabitants, and Shahabad, with a population of 7,338. The only remaining towns of any size or importance in the state are Bilaspur, Suar, and Milak, each of which has a population of over 2,500 persons. The inhabitants of these above-mentioned towns form the urban, as opposed to the rural, population. The proportion of the former to the whole population is exceedingly high, being 19·4 per cent., a figure that is only exceeded in six British districts of the United Provinces.

Sex. Of the whole population at the last census 280,957 were males and 252,225 females. A similar disproportion has been observed at each enumeration, and is not peculiar to Rampur, although it was considered in 1872 as pointing to concealment

or under-statement of females rather than to any actual disparity of numbers between the sexes. This view was strengthened by the great increase in the comparative number of females at the census of 1881, when the proportion was found to have risen from 900 to 919 females for every thousand males. In 1901 the number of females to every thousand males fell to 898, but even this was considerably in excess of the proportion in all the Rohilkhand districts save Bijnor. Whatever the reason, it is an unquestionable fact that males outnumber females throughout the western parts of the United Provinces, and at the same time the disproportion is least where the number of Musalmans is greatest.

Religions. Classified according to religions, the population at the last census comprised 291,133 Hindus, 241,163 Musalmans and 916 others. Under the last category we find 473 Christians, 267 Aryas, 165 Jains, and 1 Parsi, of which number the city of Rampur contained 130 Christians, 111 Jains, and 110 Aryas, the bulk of the remainder residing in the smaller villages. The proportion of Musalmans to Hindus is considerably higher in Rampur than in any British district of the United Provinces. Out of every ten thousand of the population no less than 4,523 were Musalmans in 1901. The nearest approach to this figure in British territory is to be found in the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, and Shahjahanpur, but in no case does it exceed 3,500. It is a generally observed phenomenon that everywhere a Musalman population shows a tendency towards a more rapid increase than the Hindus. Rampur is no exception to this rule, for the proportion of Musalmans to every 10,000 of the total population has risen from 4,409 in 1881 to the present figure, while in the case of the Hindus there has been a proportionate decrease. These results point to greater vitality on the part of Musalmans, and this may not unnaturally be ascribed to the facts that not only are Musalmans usually of a superior physique by reason of their less restricted diet and their consumption of flesh, but that also as a general rule, and especially so in Rampur, the Musalman element is in a more prosperous condition, and does not include among its members so large a proportion of the very poor as is to be found among the Hindus.

Christianity.

Of the Christian population only 33 are Europeans or Eurasians, and all of these belong to the Church of England. Almost all the native Christians belong to the American Methodist Episcopal Church, which has its local headquarters at Bareilly.

Arya Samaj.

The position of the Aryas in the state is of little importance. It is true that there were only 23 Aryas in the state in 1891 as compared with 267 in 1901, but the movement has not been by any means so pronounced in Rampur as in many of the neighbouring British districts. Of the whole number of Aryas in 1901 there were 75 Banias and 72 Kayasths. The remainder were chiefly Brahmans, Ahirs, Sunars, Kurmis, Rajputs, and Khatris, but the numbers in each case were necessarily very small.

Treatment of Hindus.

In spite of the predominant position held by the Musalmans in Rampur we find a considerable amount of religious toleration throughout the state. The Rampur rulers, though strict followers of Islam, have never permitted their Hindu subjects to be persecuted on the score of religion, and consequently there is seldom any sort of friction between the two creeds.

Hindu castes.

Numerous Hindu castes are to be found represented in Rampur, but the greater number of Hindus resident in the state belong to castes which rank low in the Hindu social scale.

Brahmans.

The Brahman element in Rampur is by no means large, the numbers at the 1901 census being 15,502. More than half these belonged to the Gaur and Sanadh sub-divisions, but Kanaujias and Sarwarias were also found in fair numbers. Almost all the Brahmans residing in the state may be classed under these main sub-divisions, and the majority of them are to be found in the Milak tahsil. They are inferior cultivators, and are, it is said, regarded with disfavour by the *zamindars*. A certain portion of them are shop-keepers and money-changers, others act as astrologers or temple priests; while the remainder are either husbandmen or else subsist by begging. The Pandes, who are found in numbers in the Milak tahsil, call themselves Kanaujia Brahmans, and are generally so considered. Unlike so many of their brethren in Kumaun,

they do not eat meat, and follow the usual customs of Brahmans. They are chiefly engaged in cultivation, but in this pursuit they are considerably handicapped by the laws of their caste, which debar them from handling a plough.

Rajputs.

The Rajputs of Rampur are comparatively few in number; in fact there are fewer in the state than in any British district of the United Provinces with the single exception of Pilibhit. They are found principally in the Shahabad tahsil and on the Budaun border. The total number of Rajputs according to the census of 1901 was 11,097 as compared with 8802 in 1881. Nearly half the Rajputs of Rampur belong to the Chauhan and Katehria clans, in almost equal proportion. The Chauhans come from the same stock as their kinsmen in Moradabad, while the headquarters of the Katehrias is Bareilly, though large numbers of them are to be found throughout the whole southern portion of Rohilkhand. Next to these come the Bhattis, Surajbansis and Rathors, but representatives of many other Rajput clans are also found in the state. Those with more than 100 members apiece at the last census were the Sombansi, Bais, Bargujar, Chandarbansi, Kachhwaha, Gautam, Sakarwar and Tomar clans. They are mainly occupied with agriculture, but are not as a rule good cultivators, though they pay less rent than other castes and generally possess the best lands. They seldom take any interest in trade, and prefer military service to other and better paid occupations. Their reputation is not of the best, and they frequently figure in the crimiual courts.

Khattris.

The Khattris occupy a far better social position in Rampur than do the Rajputs, who, as already said, are mainly cultivators. The number of Khattris in Rampur is small, and almost all reside in the city itself. They are usually traders.

According to the census of 1901 the Kayasths numbered more than 5000, and were classed under four sub-divisional heads. Most of them are of the Saksena sub-caste, but Sribastabs are found both in the city and in the villages and so too are Bhatnagars. Mathurs are found in the city only, almost all of them being in state service. Many Kayasths have held high positions in the state and have enjoyed the confidence of their Musalman rulers. The Diwan to Nawab Faizullah Khan Bahadur

was a Kayasth, and Rai Dhonkal Singh, a member of the same caste, was chief minister in the reign of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan. Under the present ruler several Kayasths occupy positions of rank and are held in great consideration.

Jats. The Jats numbered 2154 at the census of 1901. They occupy a very prominent place as cultivators, and are of considerably higher social status than the general run of agriculturists. They are characterised by great industry and agricultural skill, but also unfortunately by a quarrelsome and hot-headed disposition..

Banias. The Banias numbered 8084 persons. Of these about one-third belong to the great Agarwal sub-division. They reside chiefly in Rampur city and in the town of Shahabad, and their usual occupations are shop-keeping, money-lending and trade. A few of them have turned their attention to agriculture, but as cultivators they have not been very successful, though they make fairly good landlords.

Ahirs. Ahirs are found in many villages throughout the state, but more especially in the northern half, where there are ample grazing grounds. Besides being of considerable use as cattle-breeders, they are excellent cultivators, with a fine broad style, thus offering a marked contrast to the minute garden cultivation of the Malis, Kachhis and Muraos. They numbered 13,883 in 1901.

Lodhs. There were 33,906 Lodhs at the last census, a marked decrease as compared with 1881, when they numbered 40,125. They are a most valuable element in the agricultural population of Rampur, for they are particularly hard-working and contribute much to the welfare of the state.

Kurmis. Next to the Lodhs come the Kurmis, 24,956 souls in all, and an equally important factor in the cultivating classes, among whom they are noted for their industrious habits. Some of them held *zamindaris* in the new ilaqa.

Muraos, Malis and Kachhis. The Muraos, together with the Malis and Kachhis, numbered 35,995 in the census of 1901. All these are hard-working and careful husbandmen, who occupy a prominent place among the cultivators of the United Provinces. To them is due in no small measure the prosperity of the Rampur state, which is

fortunate in possessing so large a proportion of excellent cultivators among its agricultural population.

The Kahars numbered 15,417 at the 1901 census, and were divided into two sub-divisions, the Bathmi and the Turai. They are very numerous throughout Rohilkhand, and in Rampur, as elsewhere, are usually engaged as cultivators, general labourers and domestic servants. Many of them follow the special calling of *palki* and *doli* bearers, some devote themselves to fishing and others are occupied in the cultivation of the *singhara* or water-nut. **Kahars.**

The Chamars and Bhangis may be mentioned together. They numbered 40,156 and 16,433 respectively, and both classes are engaged in menial service and labour, seldom holding land on their own account. The Bhangis are the sweepers and scavengers, and occupy the lowest position in the Hindu social scale. **Chamars and Bhangis.**

The remaining Hindu castes call for little comment. Those with over 5,000 representatives at the last census were the Gadariyas or herdsmen, the Dhobis or washermen, the Kisans, a class closely connected with the Kurmis, the Koris or weavers, the Kumhars or potters, and the Nais or barbers. Those with over 1000 and less than 5000 members were the Bharbhunjas, Barhais, Darzis, Sunars, Telis, Pasis, Lohars, Khagis, Nats, Faqirs, Meos, and Karharas. The Khagis are an agricultural tribe found mainly in Rohilkhand, and especially in the Moradabad district. They closely resemble the Lodhs. The Karharas are found in many places, and are of mixed descent, though they are said to be a sub-caste of Mallahs. They are excellent cultivators and appear now to have abandoned entirely their occupation as boatmen, though they are chiefly found in the riverain tracts. **Other Hindu castes.**

Of the whole Musalman population of Rampur in 1901 no less than 76,603, or about 32 per cent., lived in Rampur city and in the towns of Shahabad, Suar, Tanda, Milak, and Bilaspur. In Rampur city approximately 60,000 persons were Musalmans at the census of 1901. Thus it will be seen that the majority of the cultivating classes are Hindus, while the Musalmans as far as possible prefer to live in the towns. Perhaps this is in some measure due to the methods adopted by the early Musalman **Musalmans.**

occupants of the state who settled together in groups for the purpose of mutual defence. Later, when their power became established, it was only natural thatthese communities should develope into towns. The great majority of the Musalmans in the state are Sunnis. In 1891 there were only 528 Shias in the whole state, and at the census of 1901 only 683. But the present Nawab, like his ancestor Nawab Sir Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, is a Shia, and the annual festival of the Muharram is observed with great solemity.

Saiyids. The Saiyids are held in considerable veneration by the Musalman community. These descendants of the Prophet numbered 6,376 in 1901, and among them where found members of almost every known classification of Saiyids. The most important numerically are the Husaini and Hasani.

Pathans. At the 1901 census the Pathans numbered 49,280, a higher figure than that recorded in any British district of the Provinces, and only approached by Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, both of which places were at one time seats of the Rohilla power. The Pathans of Rampur belong to almost every known clan of Afghans, and are for the most part the descendants of Afghan adventurers who joined the standard of the famous Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur in the first half of the eighteenth century. The most numerous are the Yusufzais and Warakzais, whose ancestral home is in the mountains beyond Peshawar. There are also large numbers of Khatak, Bunarwal, Muhammadzai, Afridi, Barech, and Bangash Pathans.

Shaikhs. The Shaikhs numbered 24,345 persons at the last census. This figure includes only Shaikhs proper, and not the general mass of the Muhammadan population, to whom the term is frequently applied in common parlance. More than half of the Shaikhs belong to the Siddiqi and Qurreshi subdivisions, which are approximately equal in numbers. The remaining Shaikhs are distributed among numerous other clans, the chief of which are the Abbasi, Faruqi and the Ansari.

Mughals. Mughals are comparatively scarce in Rampur, numbering only 1776 persons, who belong chiefly to the Chaghtai and Qizilbash subdivisions.

Turks. Turks numbered 32,938 persons, a surprisingly large figure, five times as great as the total Turk population of the United

Provinces. Elsewhere they are found in Naini Tal, and to a less degree in Bareilly and Moradabad. These Turks are apparently Banjaras, Turkia being the name of one of the chief Banjara sub-divisions. The Turkia Banjaras state that they came from Multan and that their first settlement in Rampur was at Tanda Badridan. It is a well-known fact that the northern portion of Rampur and the Tarai parganas of Naini Tal swarm with Banjaras and the supposition that these people prefer the name Turk is strengthened by the appearance of only 8,102 Banjaras in the state according to the 1901 census report. General tradition indicates that all Banjaras were originally Hindus. They certainly retain or have adopted many Hindu customs, and are strictly endogamous. On enquiry from some of those who called themselves Turks it appeared that they were originally Sheikhs, who belonged to the Siddiqi and Faruqi clans and came from Bokhara. A party of Sheikhs is said to have first settled in Herat, whence they came to the Punjab and settled in the Jalandhar district and afterwards made their way into the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. In these latter districts they are known under the name of Garha, while in Bijnor and Moradabad they are called Jhojhas, and in Bareilly, Rampur and Budaun they are designated Turks. Some of these claim to be descended from a certain well-known and pious Abdullah Turk who originally settled in the village of Ronda in the Moradabad district, where his tomb still exists. His descendants do not intermarry with other clans, and anyone who infringes this rule is is cast out from the brotherhood.

Julahas are numerous in Rampur, though not so numerous as in Bareilly, Bijnor, and Moradabad. At the last census those in Rampur numbered 25,003 persons. Many of them are engaged in their hereditary occupation of weaving, but owing to the great increase in the importation of European fabrics their trade has now declined, and large numbers of the Julahas betake themselves to agriculture, an avocation which they follow with considerable success, since they are careful and industrious cultivators. Julahas.

The Ghosis numbered 6,680 persons, and are more numerous in Rampur than in any British district. They are herdsmen by profession, and are closely akin to the Hindu Ahirs. The Ghosis and Gaddis.

Gaddis are cowherds, like the Ghosis, and are generally considered to be a sub-caste of the latter.

Other Musalmans.

Of the remaining Musalmans, Faqirs alone numbered more than 10,000 persons. Next to them come the Banjaras, of whom mention has already been made under the heading Turk, and then the Mewatis with 7,356 representatives. These Mewatis, who are only found in large numbers in the districts of Bareilly and Bulandshahr, are the descendants of converted Meos. Their reputation has never been of the best, chiefly owing to their cattle-lifting propensities. Nowadays, however, they devote themselves principally to agriculture, and for the most part live in detached communities. Other Musalman castes numbering over 5,000 persons are Nais, Telis, Lohars, Barhais, Dhobis, and Behnas. Musalman Barhais are more numerous in Rampur than in any British district excepting Moradabad, Meerut, and Bulandshahr. Lohars and Dhobis are only more numerous in Moradabad and Meerut. Behnas or cotton-carders are found in large numbers throughout Rohilkhand. Qassabs, Bhishtis, Darzis, Muhammadan Rajputs, and Nau-muslims all occur in numbers ranging from 2,000 to 4,000. Muhammadan Rajputs numbered 3,224 persons, and are chiefly drawn from the Katehria and Bhatti clans. The number of Nau-muslims is only exceeded in Moradabad and Basti. The castes with more than 1,000 but less than 2,000 representatives are Manihars or glass-makers, Gaddis, Bharbhurjas, or grain-parchers, Bhatiaras or inn-keepers, Bhangis, and Rangis or dyers. There are also two castes, the Rains and the Musahars, which deserve some mention, because, though few in numbers, there are more of them in Rampur than in the adjoining districts. The Rains have but 346 representatives. Elsewhere they are only found in any numbers in Aligarh and Agra. They are a gardening class said to have immigrated from the Punjab during the Chalisa famine of 1783. The Musahars, who numbered 952 in 1901, are found nowhere else west of Oudh. Since they are described as a Dravidian jungle tribe found in the eastern districts, it is difficult to determine how they came to have this detached colony in Rampur. They have been fully described by Mr. Crooke, and also by Mr. J. C. Nesfield (Calcutta Review of January and April 1888).

The criminal and vagrant castes are also represented in the state. Beriyas, Nats, Kanjars, Barwars, and Daleras all occur in more than the average numbers for British districts. The Daleras are found only in Rampur and Bareilly. Their ostensible occupation is basket-making, but they are also professional thieves, closely resembling the Barwars and Sanauriyas in their methods. The headquarters of the Barwars is in the Gonda district, but many of them are to be found in Moradabad, Bareilly, and others parts of Rohilkhand. Beriyas are found almost everywhere in the United Provinces. They are closely allied to, if not identical with, the Sansias, Kanjars, and Haburas and one name is readily substituted for another in order to elude the vigilance of the police. Consequently the census return always varies according to the temporary notoriety of one or other of these tribes. **Criminal and vagrant castes.**

The classification of the inhabitants of the state according to occupations at the 1901 census shows that 62 per cent. were directly supported by agriculture or by pasture and care of animals whether in the capacity of landlords, tenants, stock-breeders, or herdsmen. This figure is lower than the provincial average, and closely approximates to those of Moradabad, Jalaun and Cawnpore. The second place is taken by the industrial class, which accounts for 18 per cent., a somewhat high figure. This division includes those who manufacture or supply food and drink, fuel and forage, those engaged in building or the supply of building materials, the different kinds of artificers and craftsmen, manufacturers of textile fabrics, dyers, and all workers in wood, leather, metal, or earthenware. The third place is taken by labourers and domestic servants. These numbered with their families 61,554, or 11 per cent. of the total population. The fourth class comprises all those persons with their dependants who are engaged in the service of the state and in the work of administration. These numbered 19,229, or 3 per cent. of the total population, and include the members of the army as well as all civil officials. The commercial population makes up 1·5 per cent., but this includes transport and storage, those actually engaged in trading being no more than ·7 per cent. of the whole. The sixth or professional class includes priests, teachers, lawyers, **Occupations.**

medical practitioners, musicians, and actors, their proportion to the general population being 1·5 per cent. The seventh division consists of persons independent of any regular occupation, as for instance.pensioners, mendicants and prisoners. Their proportion to the general population at the last census was 1·3 per cent.

Language and literature.

The language ordinarily spoken in Rampur city is Urdu or Hindustani similar to that spoken in such centres as Delhi and Lucknow. Since more than half the city population consists of Muhammadans, it is only natural that they should be able to speak Urdu with accuracy and fluency. From time to time famous Urdu and Persian scholars from Delhi and Lucknow have entered the service of the Rampur rulers, and the influence of such scholars upon the Urdu spoken in Rampur has been very marked. From Lucknow have come the famous Asir and and his pupils Munshi Amir Ahmad Minai, Munshi Muhammad Husain, Jalal, Taslim, and Munir. Delhi has been represented by Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib, and by the well-known Dag. All these spent the best part of their lives in Rampur and received support from the state. During the reigns of Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan and Nawab Kalb Ali Khan periodical gatherings were held, in which distinguished Urdu scholars of Delhi and Lucknow sat side by side with the scholars of Rampur. The present ruler, like his ancestor, is a great patron of oriental learning, and through his support the formidable task of compiling an Urdu dictionary named *Amir-ul-lughat*, begun under the supervision of the late Munshi Amir Ahmad, has been undertaken. Periodical meetings called *mushaaras*, to which posts and scholars from the various centres of Urdu learning are invited, are held under the patronage of His Highness, who is himself a poet. The language of the court is Urdu. Throughout the greater portion of the state the common language spoken by the people is western Hindi, a dialect which, though corrupted, does not differ much from ordinary Urdu. However we find a considerable admixture of eastern Hindi also. In the northern tahsils a corrupt form of Kumauni is spoken, similar to that prevailing in the Naini Tal tarai. As has been already indicated, Rampur city has long been a centre of Oriental learning, and the Arabic college called the Madrasa Alia draws its pupils

even from such distant places as Afghanistan, Assam, and Burma. Mulla Ghayas-ud-din, the compiler of *Ghayas-ul-lughat*, a book well-known in circles of Oriental learning, resided in Rampur; so too did Amber Shah Khan, the author of the Persian treatise on grammar called Jauhar-i-Amber, and with him lived his famous pupil Maulana Shaikh Ahmad Ali. Other *ulamas* and scholars who won fame at one time or another were M. Fazal Haq, M. Abdul Haq, M. Irshad Husain, M. Sadullah, and Mufti Sharaf-ud-din. Even now Rampur possesses excellent Arabic and Persian scholars. Although education for the most part now proceeds on western lines, yet there are to be found in Rampur certain *ulamas* who impart instruction in Persian and Arabic to the higher classes by the old Oriental methods.

Printing presses.

There are four printing presses in the state, all of which are located in the city. The first and oldest is the Husaini press, established in 1870, which not only prints Urdu and Persian books but also publishes an Urdu weekly newspaper called the "Dabdaba-i-Sikandari." It is a private press of considerable standing. The second is the state press, which was established in 1887 to lithograph office papers. In 1889 a printing machine was added, and a state gazette of a purely official nature is published weekly for circulation among the different state officials. Of late English type has been added, and the press now supplies English forms on a small scale to the several English offices of the state. The third press is called the Ahmadi press. It lithographs not only Urdu and Persian books, but also miscellaneous Urdu work for the Rampur public. The fourth is the Sayidi press, which prints miscellaneous works on behalf of the inhabitants of Rampur, and also issues a monthly magazine called "Nairang" containing articles on literature and poetry.

Proprietary tenures.

There are two chief divisions of the state, the new ilaqa acquired in 1862, and the old ilaqa which is the land held by the state since the time of its foundation. In the old ilaqa, which forms by far the greater portion of the state, the land is held by tenants on lease, and no proprietary tenures have ever existed. But the new ilaqa, the land given to the state in recognition of services rendered during the

Mutiny, is held in various proprietary tenures. In the matter of collection of land revenue the state acknowledges the rights of such proprietors, and after each period of twenty years a settlement is made with them, similar to that made in British districts. The tahsils of Bilaspur, Milak and Shahabad contain 342 *mahals* held by joint or individual *zamindars* or proprietors. Of these 54 are held in joint *zamindari*.

Proprietary castes.

A classification of the *mahals* according to the castes of proprietors shows that in the present settlement the Kurmis occupy the foremost place, holding 86 *mahals*, 85 of which are in the Milak pargana. The Pathans hold 42 *mahals* in the Milak and Bilaspur parganas; Rajputs 33 *mahals*, mainly in the Milak and Shahabad tahsils; Brahmans 29 *mahals*, chiefly in the pargana of Milak; Pandes 14 villages divided into 39 *mahals*; Banias six villages divided into nine *mahals*; Kambohs nine villages divided into ten *mahals*; Kayasths two villages divided into nine *mahals*; and some nine other castes have smaller numbers.

Cultivating tenures.

The great mass of the population consists of tenants and field labourers depending on agriculture for an existence. Their position differs to some extent from that of their brethren in British districts. In former days the actual cultivators of the soil in the old ilaqa had no distinctly recognised tenancy rights, and were left rather at the mercy of the *mustajirs* or farmers. Complaints of misconduct on the part of the *mustajirs* attracted the attention of the authorities, and a rent code defining clearly the status of tenants was enacted and issued. By this it was provided that no tenant should be ejected from his land, save under the conditions laid down in the law. In 1892 it was enacted that when a tenant paid his rent, the *mustajir* must give him a receipt on a regular printed form. It was further provided that a tenant should acquire occupancy rights (in the old ilaqa) after he had occupied or cultivated a piece of land continuously for 20 years. These rights, as in British districts, might devolve by succession, and in 1901 the period of 20 years was reduced to 16. Tenants have also been granted the right of obtaining compensation in case of ejectment for any mprovements they may have effected in the land during

their tenancy. Cultivators who sink masonry wells in their holdings are given rights equivalent to those of occupancy tenants, provided they maintain such wells in good order. In some cases when a village is transferred from one *mustajir* to another, the cultivators are allowed to retain possession of their lands under the old leases. As may be imagined, the grant of these various privileges has made a great difference to the general comfort of the cultivators.

The most numerous and hard-working castes of cultivators are the Lodhs and the Muraos, who are found everywhere throughout the state. The Kurmis also as a class are capable and industrious. The Chamars and the Kahars are labourers, who seldom hold land on their own account. Cultivating castes.

Rents are paid in cash or in kind. The latter method was at one time generally prevalent in the state, but nowadays the cash rent system is becoming more common year by year, and rent in kind, or grain rent, is on the decline, except in certain villages where the land is so poor or so subject to changes that no fixed rents can be assessed. Rental system.

Still it is interesting to note the methods of working the rent in kind system. Under it the headman or *padhan* receives special consideration, and allowance is invariably made for him at the distribution of produce. In former days the share of the farmer was estimated while the crops were still standing, and if the cultivator objected to the estimate, the latter was entitled to satisfy himself by reaping one *biswa*, whereupon the whole crop was estimated in accordance with the result of such reaping. Of late years however this custom has died out, and now the produce after being reaped is actually measured, either by means of weights or in baskets of a known capacity. The whole is then divided into a number of equal heaps, and the farmer takes for himself as many heaps as have been agreed upon previously, or as many as are allowed by the standing custom of the village. In the villages bordering on the Tarai the cultivators are specially favoured, the proportion of the produce given to the *mustajir* or farmer being one-sixth or one-seventh in the case of *padhans* and one-fourth or one-fifth in the case of an ordinary cultivator. Elsewhere the proportion is one-third or one-fourth for Grain rents.

privileged tenants, and two-fifths or one-half for others less favoured.

Cash rents.

The rates of cash rent vary greatly, being influenced by the status of the cultivator and the quality of the land. According to the latest information the highest figure for rent is Rs. 16 per acre, and the lowest Rs. 6. The average rent for cultivated land is Rs. 7-9-3 per acre in the Huzur tahsil, Rs. 6-12-9 in Shahabad, Rs. 6-10-8 in Milak, Rs. 6-8-0 in Tanda, Rs, 5-13-10 in Bilaspur, and Rs. 5-5-6 in Suar. Since the reorganization of the *mustajiri* system in 1887 rents have shown a constant tendency to rise, this being also indirectly due to the rise in wages and prices. Another cause is the extension of irrigation, which has done so much to increase the fertility and develope the possibilities of the soil. Thus the Huzur tahsil, which is better irrigated than the other tahsils, shows an average of Rs. 7-9-3 per acre, a figure higher than that reached in any other subdivision.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people is one of average comfort, the standard being very much the same as in the rest of Rohilkhand. As in adjoining districts, numbers of the poorer class are reckless and improvident, living from hand to mouth and taking little thought of the morrow. Consequently they are only too liable to fall into debt in bad seasons, and to make too little use of their opportunities in favourable years. Most of the villagers subsist chiefly on cheap rice. There are many well-to-do persons both in the city itself and in the towns of Shahabad, Bilaspur and Milak, and generally such individuals owe their prosperity to trade or to similar occupations. In the towns wheat and rice form the staple food, and vegetables are generally good and cheap. Further, mutton and beef find a ready market in the towns, and the consumption of meat has doubtless much to do with the superior physique of the Musalman portion of the community. The new system of farming the villages on lease by public auctions has distributed more widely the benefits which formerly fell to the share of a limited number of *mustajirs* only, and has thereby contributed to the well-being of the people as a whole. The introduction of the railway and of other improvements has increased trade and provided new means of making money. As a result the material condition

of the people has altered for the better, and there has been an appreciable reduction in crime.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration and Revenue.

The State. Rampur, though under the political supervision of the Government of the United Provinces, is an independent state, paying no tribute to the British Government.

Administrative staff. In order to facilitate administration, the government of the state is carried on by means of a number of departments, over all of which the Ruling Chief exercises supreme control. An administrative council used to exist, but this was dissolved in 1896 on the assumption of full powers by His Highness the present Nawab, and the post of Minister was then created. The first person to fill this post was Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Khan, a statutory civilian of the United Provinces. He remained in office for four years, and was succeeded by Shaikh Abdul Ghafur, Deputy Collector, who died on 24th November 1906 while on leave. In March 1907 a new scheme was introduced, under which the post of Minister was abolished, and the duties and responsibilities hitherto assigned to the Minister were divided by His Highness between two officials designated as the Judicial and Revenue Secretaries. Further changes were made only quite recently, and the division of work amongst the departmental secretaries through whom His Highness carries on the business of the state is now as follows:—

(1) Mr. W. C. Wright, the Chief Engineer, is in charge of the public works department.

(2) Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan, the Chief Secretary, supervises the Dar-ul-Insha (foreign department), the finance department, and the Ijlas-i-Humayun (High Court of Appeal). It is also the Chief Secretary's duty to lay before His Highness for orders the papers received from all other departments.

(3) Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan is Revenue Secretary, and has charge of land revenue, land records, police, excise and stamps, nazul (escheated) property, court of wards, and commerce and industry.

(4) Sahibzada Mustafa Ali Khan, the Home Secretary, has under him the education department, the medical department (including sanitation), the jail, the municipality, and the press.

(5) Colonel G. A. Phillips is Military Secretary, and as such has charge of the military department.

(6) Mr. Qamar Shah Khan, barrister-at-law, is Judicial Secretary, and is in charge of the judicial department and of registration.

(7) Mohammad Hadi Hasan Khan, the Private Secretary, supervises the household department, endowments and charity grants.

Political or foreign department.

The political or foreign department is the chief department in the state. It is known as the Dar-ul-Insha, and has always been, as at present, under the direct control of the ruler. It is in charge of the Chief Secretary, and the principal official under him is the Mir Munshi, who belongs to a family which has been associated with the Dar-ul-Insha and the state ever since the latter came into being. The correspondence with the British Government and with other native states is carried on through the Dar-ul-Insha, and all documents are issued under the personal signature of His Highness the Nawab. Communications to the Government are transmitted through the Agent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who is the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand division for the time being.

Military department.

The military forces of the state are under the immediate control of His Highness the Nawab. The army consists of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and irregulars. There is one regiment of cavalry, 466 strong, composed of six troops. Of these four troops, 317 strong, are called the Imperial Service Lancers. The other two troops form the third or state squadron. The two squadrons of Imperial Service Lancers are armed with carbines and pistols which have been provided by the British Government, and with swords and lances which belong to the state. In 1840 a body of 300 *sawars* or troopers, known as the Rohilla Horse, was

raised by Nawab Mohammad Saiyid Khan Bahadur for purposes of Imperial defence, should need arise. The lines of this regiment were on the same spot where the present Imperial Service lines are situated, though the mosque is now the only relic left. The parade ground is the same as before. Therefore it may be said that the Rampur Imperial Service Lancers are one of the oldest of all the Imperial Service regiments in India. The two Imperial Service squadrons are composed of Rampur Muhammadans, are in a high state of efficiency, and have frequently been the subject of most favourable reports by inspecting officers. During the last China expedition two dafadars were detailed to serve with the expeditionary force. In 1892 the Imperial Service squadrons were sent to the Meerut camp of instruction, where they were highly commended, and the cleanliness of their camp was praised. In 1905 the same squadrons had the honour of acting as the bodyguard to Their Majesties the King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales) on the occasion of their visit to Lucknow. The smartness and soldierly appearance of the squadrons were a subject of comment at the time. In 1908 Lord Kitchener, then Commander-in-Chief, inspected the regiment, and expressed his satisfaction with its discipline and with the athletic proficiency of the men. The third or state squadron is armed with swords and lances only, and consists of one troop of Muhammadans and one of Hindus. There are 40 *zamburchis*, who are armed with *zamburaks* (swivel guns) and swords. The *zamburaks* are fixed to the pommels of the camels' saddles, and are loaded and fired in that position on ceremonial occasions. These *zamburchis* are attached to the state squadron. The artillery consists of 28 guns—one 18-pounder, three 12-pounders, ten 9-pounders, thirteen 6-pounders, and one 3-pounder. Of these ten were presented by the British Government, four 6-pounders having been given to Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan Bahadur in 1840, and six 9-pounders to the present Nawab in place of old guns, which on the arrival of their successors were sent to be deposited in the Allahabad arsenal.

During his visit to Rampur in November 1910 Lord Minto announced the acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the Nawab's offer of a battalion of infantry consisting of six

companies for imperial defence. This necessitated the re-organization of the infantry and irregular forces of the state, which are now disposed as follows.

The first battalion imperial service infantry is composed of 672 men divided into 6 companies, of which 5 are Mohammadan and one Hindu. The men are armed with Martini rifles and bayonets provided by the Government. The supervision of the training and the inspection of the regiment is in the hands of the inspecting officers of the Panjab imperial service infantry.

The second battalion state infantry consists of 528 men, who are armed with smooth bore tower muskets and bayonets, one thousand stands of which were presented to Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur in 1881. This regiment is a well-drilled and well-equipped body of men. There is also a Gurkha company consisting of 100 men attached to this battalion, the Gurkhas being armed with breach-loading muskets, bayonets and kukris. An excellent state band consisting of 40 men is also attached to this battalion, and there is a European band master in charge.

The third battalion state infantry (the Ali Ghol regiment) consists of 600 men armed with muzzle-loading tower muskets and bayonets, and drilled and equipped in the same manner as the second battalion.

The different courts of law are as follows:—

Law and justice.

(1) The Ijlas-i-Humayun, the court over which the Nawab himself presides, is the highest appellate court of civil and criminal jurisdiction. His Highness also has power to call up any case before him for trial in the first instance, whenever such procedure appears advisable in the interests of justice.

(2) The Adalat-i-Alia, in which the Judicial Secretary is Judge, is the court to which appeals are preferred from the decisions of the District and Sessions Judge in civil and criminal cases. But sentences of death or of imprisonment for more than ten years are subject to confirmation by His Highness. The Adalat-i-Alia is also vested with the power of revising any decision of a subordinate court.

(3) The court of the District and Sessions Judge has power to try and dispose of criminal cases committed to sessions and to entertain original civil suits which are beyond the

pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Mufti Diwani's court. Civil appeals from the courts of the Mufti Diwani's and the tahsildars, and criminal appeals from the chief and assistant magistrates lie also to this court.

(4) The Mufti Diwani's court is the ordinary court of original civil jurisdiction in the state.

(5) The Court of Small Causes.—This court is empowered to hear cases relating to moveable property not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, and its decisions are final, subject to the revisional powers of the Adalat-i-Alia.

(6) The Munsifs.—The tahsildars of the various tahsils are invested with a certain amount of original civil jurisdiction in their respective tahsils.

(7) The Chief Magistrate's Court.—This court has power to try all criminal cases, and appeals from it lie first to the Sessions Judge, thence to the Adalat-i-Alia, and in the last resort to His Highness.

(8) The Courts of the Assistant Magistrate and of the Special Magistrate.—The former has first-class, and the latter second-class, powers.

Revenue department.

In addition to controlling several different departments the Revenue Secretary also presides over an appellate court of rent and revenue jurisdiction, which entertains appeals from the courts of the Nazim and the Settlement Officer. Appeals from the decision of this court lie to the Ijlas-i-Humayun. The Revenue Secretary has under him four important officials—the Nazim, the Hakim Sadr, the Settlement Officer and the Excise Superintendent. The Nazim's court is the court of first appeal in revenue matters. The Settlement Officer not only performs the duties which naturally pertain to his office, but also maintains and keeps up to date village maps and records. The Hakim Sadr has charge of the Sadr department and superintends the realization of the revenue demand.

Tahsils.

Before 1840 the state was divided into a greater number of subdivisions than is now the case. These tahsils or *amilats* as they were then called, were reconstituted and modelled on those of British India by Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan Bahadur when he succeeded to the throne. He reduced the

number of tahsils to six, supplied them with a competent and efficient staff, and enacted just and equitable rules and regulations suitable to the circumstances of the state. With some exceptions he discontinued the collection of revenue in kind, and introduced the system of cash payments. His numerous reforms proved him an administrator of the highest order. In 1889 the Khas tahsil was abolished, and the villages administered under it were distributed amongst the remaining tahsils.

Land records.

The land records department is under the general control of the Revenue Secretary. As in British districts, the maps are prepared by patwaris. The status and qualifications of patwaris have been considerably improved during the reign of the present ruler. A patwari school has been opened in Rampur city which teaches the patwaris the rudiments of mensuration and arithmetic, and the standard of examination is almost the same as under the British Government. The sadr qanungo's office has been created during the present reign. In addition to the sadr qanungo there is also a qanungo inspector, who goes on circuit through all the tahsils to supervise the work of the various qanungos. The records in charge of the registrar qanungos at the headquarters of the tahsils are kept on the same lines, so far as practicable, as in tahsils of British districts.

Fiscal system.

There are two quite different systems of collecting revenue in force in the state. That in vogue in the old ilaqa is to farm out the revenue to individuals known as *mustajirs*, and no kind of settlement is made which could possibly come to be regarded as a proprietary tenure. Villages are leased out for a period of ten years to the highest bidder at a public auction. One of the principal objects of this system is to prevent the acquirement of any permanent personal interest in the land, and so it was ordained that the agreement concluded with a *mustajir* should hold good for a fixed period only. Consequently no claims to succeed him on the ground of heredity can be admitted. Thus the process by which in British districts farmers of leases have frequently come to be regarded in the light of proprietors is unknown in Rampur. The utmost concession granted to the holder of an expiring lease is that, in the

event of there being no fault to find with him, preference will be given to his tender at the grant of a new lease, provided his bid has not been exceeded by another. The *mustajirs* collect the revenue from the cultivators, and pay their dues to the state in fixed instalments according to regulation. In certain cases where a *mustajir* has improved the land and extended the cultivated area his term is occasionally prolonged to twelve years. The *mustajir* is granted a *patta* or lease on receipt of a *qabuliat* or written agreement, in which he promises that fixed instalments will be paid regularly, that fair treatment will be accorded to the tenants, and that he will make improvements in the land and will work for its general development. When a single lease is taken by several persons in combination, they are required to bind themselves jointly and severally to prevent any decrease in the cultivated area. The farmer is made liable to a penalty of Rs. 15 for each diminution in the number of ploughs. The fixed instalments mentioned above are now identical both in the new ilaqa and in the farmed villages of the old ilaqa. The present simple and uniform system of instalments is to collect ten annas in a rupee for the *kharif* harvest. These ten annas are divided into three instalments--four annas in November, four annas in December and two annas in February. The *rabi* revenue consists of the remaining six annas realized in two instalments—four annas in May, and two annas in June. In the new ilaqa the revenue of the villages is collected in accordance with a system of proprietary tenure, and the *zamindars*, just as in British districts, pay their dues direct to the state.

Settlements.

As has already been said, the state respects the rights of the *zamindars* of the new ilaqa, whose land revenue was assessed by the British Government prior to the cession of the villages to the Rampur state. At the time when the villages were ceded to the state in 1860 the *zamindars* were paying a revenue which had been determined by the Bareilly settlement of 1835 and had been extended to remain valid till 1860. In 1868 a settlement was made of this ilaqa, similar to the resettlement of the Bareilly district, which was made at that time by an officer appointed for the purpose. This settlement was

made for twenty years, and the next one was effected in 1887. The third or present settlement was made in 1908 for a period of twenty years. According to it the ilaqa was divided into 342 *mahals* or revenue units, as compared with 291 in the settlement of 1887. The settlement work was conducted on the same lines as in British territory. The area assessed of the above-mentioned *mahals* amounted to 77,213 bighas, as compared with 76,025 in 1887, and the various soils were classed as *gauhan, dumat* (first and second qualities), *bhur*, and *matiar*.

At the time when Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan came to the throne in 1840 the land revenue had dwindled sadly and was in a precarious condition. But the important fiscal changes introduced by the new ruler caused immediate improvement. The addition of the new ilaqa in 1860 considerably increased the revenue, and in 1879 the total land revenue amounted to Rs. 15,31,975. During the period of five years ending with 1909 the average demand was Rs. 24,28,337, and the average collection was Rs. 23,47,924. The average annual income of the state from all sources of revenue for the same period was Rs. 37,08,275. This figure does not include the sale from time to time of promissory notes. The revenue.

In addition to the ordinary revenue there are the usual cesses, which vary in the different tahsils and have been collected since 1840. In 1908 the total under this head was Rs. 2,84,484. Cesses.

There are ten police circles in the state. The headquarters station is the *kotwali* in Rampur city on the road from the city to the railway station. The building in which the *kotwali* is located was completed in 1897. There is another police station in Muhalla Genj. There is also a police station at the headquarters of each tahsil, and in addition to these there are stations at Kauri in Bilaspur, Azimnagar in the Huzur tahsil and Patwai in Shahabad. Besides the above stations there are numerous police outposts. Nine of these are situated in the city, each being called after the name of the *muhalla* in which it stands, and being placed under the charge of a head constable. The remaining six are at Dibdiba Fazalpur in the extreme north- Police stations.

eastern corner of the state, at Khajuria Kalan a village of Bilaspur on the Bareilly border, at Akbarabad in the Suar tahsil on the road from Darhial to Kashipur, at Saifni and at Dhakia in the Shahabad tahsil and at Dhamora in the Milak tahsil on the main road from Bareilly to Rampur.

Police force.

The police department is under the Revenue Secretary, and the highest police officer under him is the Superintendent of Police. The latter controls both the civil and military police, who are trained in the same manner as the police of the United Provinces. The total police force, including the reserve, amounts to 520 officers and men. Thus there is one policeman to every 1·51 square miles or 902 inhabitants according to the last census. This total does not include the force called the mounted police, which consists of 75 officers and men. Then there are the village and town *chaukidars*, who number 1,676; 150 being attached to Rampur city. These have been entirely reorganized since 1894, when their beats were allocated afresh. At the same time the force was placed under the direct control of the state, from which it draws its pay. As in other departments of the state, the last twenty years have seen many reforms and improvements in the police force of Rampur. The first re-organization of the police took place in 1880. Discipline has been greatly improved by following the British police system. The police of to-day are well trained and supplied with arms, and a visiting inspector has been added to the staff. The investigation and prosecution of cases are conducted with commendable care and promptitude. Ready assistance is always given to the police of the British Government in discovering and arresting offenders. Rampur is no longer such a refuge for offenders from British districts as it once was, a fact which is proved by the increase in the numbers of persons arrested and extradited to British territory. In 1898 the system of anthropometry was introduced in connection with the central bureau at Allahabad, and has borne excellent fruit. A table given in the appendix shows the distribution of the police force in accordance with existing arrangements.

Crime.

The population of Rampur has always borne a somewhat unenviable reputation for turbulence, and effective administration of the police department has often been a work of great

difficulty. Of late years however, thanks to the thorough re-organization of the police force and the reciprocal relations maintained with the police of neighbouring districts, there has been a noticeable diminution of serious crime. This satisfactory result is in no small measure due to the constant encouragement given to the police department by His Highness the present Nawab. If we consider the figures for the more heinous offences recorded during the years 1904 to 1909, we find that the average number of murders reported annually is 4·6, and the average number of cases in which convictions were secured is 3·8, a figure much more satisfactory than the percentage of 1·9 maintained during the years 1891 to 1901. The average number of dacoity cases reported annually for the years 1904 to 1909 was 7·6, resulting on an average in 3·6 convictions. Robbery is less common, the figures being 5·2 and 2·2 respectively. Theft and burglary bulk largely in the criminal returns, but there is always a striking disproportion between the number of cases reported and the convictions obtained. The former amount on an average to 1,377·6 cases annually, whereas the average number of convictions is only 355·6. But the improvement in the work of the police may in some measure be judged from the fact that during the years 1904 to 1909 the percentage of convictions in cases tried has never been below 66·85 for all classes of offences, and on one occasion has been as high as 73·5. Cases of cattle theft occur every year, more especially in the Suar and Bilaspur tahsils in the case of villages bordering on the Tarai. But the reciprocal relations maintained between the British and Rampur police have done much to check this form of crime. Female infanticide never occurs in the state. Generally speaking it may be said that the proportion of serious crimes to every ten thousand persons is at the present time no higher than that of the British districts in Rohilkhand.

The state jail is situated in the north of Rampur city, and is surrounded by two walls. The outer wall is of brick, with a large gate. The inner wall is constructed of mud, and between the two walls are situated the jail hospital and factories. In the centre of the inner wall is a kitchen which has separate cooking arrangements for Hindu and Musalman prisoners, and above

it is a storey for the accommodation of the guard. Surrounding it are the prisoners' barracks and the lock-up, including cells for condemned prisoners and for solitary confinement. There is a separate barrack for female prisoners, which is in charge of a wardress. Civil prisoners are kept apart from the criminals. The prisoners are kept fettered throughout the day, and at night are secured within barracks by a long gang chain. The jail is under the charge and supervision of Dr. Abdul Hakim Khan, L. R. C. P. and S., with an adequate staff, and its administration is carried on in accordance with state rules and customs. Some of the reforms which the department has experienced under the present ruler may be mentioned here. In 1890 an English dispensary was opened in the jail in addition to the Yunani one already existing. In 1892 the prisoners were supplied for the first time with' history tickets,' in which were recorded their names, castes, ages, dates of sentence, and the description of the different labours on which they were employed. Each prisoner was also given a board for marking his day's work. They were made to manufacture their own clothing, and were taught drill in order to facilitate inspection and to ensure methodical procedure. The system of remission of portions of sentences was also introduced for the purpose of encouraging good conduct in the jail. In 1894 further reforms were effected. These consisted of the establishment of a lunatic asylum, separate barracks for female and juvenile offenders, a mill-house, and quarters for the staff. At the same time the wells were reconstructed in masonry. In 1896 the water supply was further improved by the introduction of a pipe supply of water from a cistern so constructed as to admit of all the water being boiled in it. Moreover a separate barrack was built for life convicts and bad characters. The average number of convicts in the jail at any one time during the years 1903 to 1908 was 453. The total cost of each prisoner to the state, including diet, clothing and bathing materials, conservancy establishment, and contingencies, amounts to about Rs. 50 per annum, while the nominal earnings of each convict amount to nearly that sum. The daily allowance of food per head approximates to that of convicts in British districts, and consists of 10 *chhataks* of flour,

2 *chhataks* of *dal*, and 4 *chhataks* of vegetables, with salt, &c. The manufactures of the jail are of considerable importance and interest. About 150 prisoners are employed in labour outside the walls, working on buildings, roads, and the like, or else in the small garden attached to the jail. The rest are employed in various kinds of labour on the jail premises. The chief manufactures are carpets, rugs, *niwar* (tape), *munj* (grass) matting, chick-purdahs, corn-grinding, cotton-spinning, rope-making, cane-work, and carpentry. The carpets are of excellent quality. The manufacture of cheap furniture, such as chairs and tables, on Bombay and Bareilly patterns, has also been started recently. Inasmuch as the jail is situated in the city, and nearly all the prisoners are inhabitants of the state and as such have relatives and connections among the surrounding population, the greatest attention is paid to maintaining order and discipline. The jail is connected by telephone with the fort, the infantry lines, the cavalry lines, and the headquarters police station, so that help could be summoned very swiftly in case of need.

Prior to 1887 no regular excise department existed in the state, although certain taxes, which did not bring in a revenue above Rs. 5,000 a year, were imposed. The department was constituted in 1887, and brought in a revenue of Rs. 29,639. The out-still system remained in force till 1898, when a state distillery was built near the city and the distillery system was established. On the introduction of the distillery system the *abkari* (excise) lease was given to a farmer in 1899 for a period of ten years at Rs. 36,000 per annum for the first five years and Rs. 40,000 per annum for the last five. The central distillery system was introduced the same year, and by this means liquor was supplied to all the shops in the state. It was found impossible however to pursue this method, owing to the smuggling of liquor from the out-still areas in the neighbouring British districts, and consequently the country out-still shops were reopened. The smuggling of liquor to and from British districts brought about a conference of Rampur and British excise authorities in 1907. At this conference the Rampur state consented to make fresh experiments with the distillery system, in order

Excise.

to bring it to the same standard as that maintained in the adjoining British districts and thus prevent smuggling. In 1908 the services of an excise inspector were obtained from the Government of the United Provinces. This inspector was appointed to superintend the Rampur excise department, and two officers, on a salary of Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per month, were sent to visit the British distilleries and get a thorough grasp of the system. Two sub-inspectors were added to the preventive staff. A regular distillery was built on new lines near the Bareilly gate of the city, adjacent to the Haveli Shahr police station. The first auction sale of the shops took place in August of 1908, and the system was put into practice in the following October. The total revenue derived rose to Rs. 64,129, as compared with Rs. 40,000 in the previous year. After deducting the expenses of the establishment the net profit to the state amounted to Rs. 56,958, an increase of Rs. 16,958. This was followed in 1909 by a further increase of Rs. 8,000 in the sale of the shops. In February 1909 an Excise Act suitable to local requirements was enacted. For administrative purposes the distillery area is divided into two classes; the Milak, Shahabad and Huzur tahsils pay a duty of Re. 1-8-0 per proof gallon, while the Suar, Bilaspur and Tanda tahsils, i.e. those adjoining the Tarai, pay a duty of Re. 1. The preventive measures adopted have proved quite successful, and the Excise Superintendent has been empowered to try cases under the Excise and Opium Acts. The number of shops sold in 1908 was 74, as compared with 75 in the previous year, and this number was further reduced to 60 in 1909. The strength of the liquor given out for consumption is 25 or 50 per cent. under proof, and care is taken that no adulteration is practised at the shops. There is every hope of a brilliant future from a financial point of view.

Opium.

The consumption of opium and hemp drugs in the state is considerable. Up to 1893 the licenses for drugs and opium were farmed out together with the liquor shops, but since that year they have been sold separately. Opium has never been cultivated in Rampur. The state is privileged to receive 20 maunds of opium each year from the British Government at cost price, and any additional quantity is paid for at Rs. 2 less than the market

price for the time being. The revenue obtained consists of the profits made on retail sales at the rates prevailing in the neighbouring districts. The income from opium and drugs amounted to Rs. 23,807 in the year ending 30th September 1909, showing an increase of Rs. 2,572 over the figure of 1908. The consumption of opium in 1909 was 40 maunds 19 sers as contrasted with 29 maunds 6 sers in the previous year.

Hemp drugs.

Hemp drugs are chiefly consumed in the form of *charas* and *bhang*. Formerly *charas* was purchased by the state and sold to contractors at a fixed profit. This method gave rise to frequent complaints regarding the quality of the *charas* and the rate at which it was sold. The system therefore was abolished in October 1892, and since that time *charas* has been imported direct by the contractors under passes signed by the Political Agent for Rampur. Sixty-two maunds ten sers six *chhataks* of *charas* were sold in 1907, and 31 maunds 5 sers 4 *chhataks* in 1908. The sale of the preparations known as *madak* and *chandu* was prohibited in the interest of the public by the present ruler in 1900.

Registration.

The registration department is an old one, but was reconstituted in 1864, when a detailed manual was issued fixing the rates for registration and the procedure by which the department was to be conducted. Other improvements in the department were introduced in the following years. A registration office is attached to each tahsil, and is in charge of the tahsildar as sub-registrar. The *sadr* registrar is the head registration officer, and is empowered to inspect the sub-offices. Registration is now conducted under the State Registration Act of May 1894. Taking a period of eight years, the average number of documents registered annually amounted to 6,399, and the average annual income was Rs. 10,085.

Stamps.

A table given in the appendix shows the annual receipts and charges under the head of stamps, both judicial and otherwise, for a period of ten years. Court-fee stamps were first introduced on January 1, 1874. Two seals were prepared for the purpose, a big seal on which was inscribed the name of the ruler, and a smaller one showing the value of the stamped paper. Further reforms were introduced later, and stamp duties

are now levied under the code of laws called the Qanun-i-Hamidiya and the Zawabit-i-Hamidiya. These two Acts were passed in 1901. Stamps are prepared in two different colours, red for the non-judicial, and blue for court fees. The average receipts from this head for the years 1904 to 1909 amounted to Rs. 48,328 per annum, and the expenses incurred to Rs. 2,696-12-0. Court-fee and non-judicial stamps bearing the effigy of His Highness have now been ordered from England through Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. of Calcutta.

Postal arrangements.

There were no regular post-offices before 1890, with the exception of one British post-office in Rampur city. The state used to send its own post by foot messengers and mounted men; and there was a special clerk for the purpose. Finally an arrangement was made by which the British Government opened post-offices at the headquarters of each tahsil, and agreed to permit service stamps on state missives. A telegraph-office was attached to the city post-office in 1891, and in 1898 other post-offices were established at Patwai and Kemri.

Municipality.

There is a municipality in the city, but it does not quite correspond to a municipality in the sense in which the word is used in British districts. It is one of the state departments, the secretary being a servant of the state. The state has a municipal staff which attends to the conservancy and other business of the municipality, and the state exchequer pays all municipal expenses. The average expenditure per annum throughout a term of seven years amounted to Rs. 56,580 a year, of which Rs. 22,558 were devoted to conservancy, Rs. 17,847 to public works, Rs. 11,720 to lighting, &c., Rs. 1,953 to medical requirements and plague prevention and Rs. 2,154 to administration.

Education.

A brief account of education in Rampur is necessary to give a clear idea of the spread of learning in the state. There are two main branches, the Oriental and the Western. In the chapter on the history of the state it will be noted that Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, the founder of the state, encouraged the settlement of learned men in Rampur, and from that time onwards the city has been a famous centre of oriental learning.

Succeeding rulers have all been patrons of literature, in particular Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur. The Arabic College or Madrasa Alia is the oldest educational institution in the state. Its teaching was at first confined to theology and the more abstruse sciences. The college was re-modelled in 1889, and the curriculum was based on the teaching given in the Oriental colleges at Calcutta and in the Punjab. A board of examiners chosen from the leading Arabic and Persian scholars was appointed to conduct the annual examinations. A number of scholarships were instituted and were made competitive. Professors to impart a fair knowledge of Arabic and Persian sciences and general literature were also appointed, and the results bear ample testimony to the excellence of the work. In 1895 a renowned Arabic scholar, Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Abdul Haq of Khairabad, became Principal of the college. The college prepares scholars for the examinations for Oriental degrees at the Punjab University. The college is now under the supervision of a Director, Maulana Saiyid Najmul Hasan Mujhtahid-i-Asr Waz-Zaman, a profound scholar of Oriental literature. The total number of students in 1908 was 323 as against 452 in the preceding year. This decrease was due to the fact that some students from Bengal and other parts of India left the college, being dissatisfied with the system of classification and periodical examination lately introduced in order to ensure thorough instruction. The Rukn-i-Alia is, as its name implies, a preparatory school for the Madrasa Alia. It prepares students in Arabic, Persian, and Mathematics. There are three teachers and about 40 pupils in the school. The Ghausia school is almost as old as the Madrasa Alia, but is purely religious in its teaching. The pupils are all young lads, who are taught to learn the Quran by heart, and success in this task is rewarded with the title of Hafiz. The school has seven teachers and about 95 pupils. Its name is taken from that of the great saint, Ghaus-ul-Azam, whose mausoleum is at Baghdad. There is also a Shia school containing about 80 students,in which religious education on Shia principles is imparted. In 1880, if we exclude the Oriental schools already mentioned, there were only six schools for boys supported by the state,

Of these, two were very small English schools, the remaining four were Persian and Urdu schools at Shahabad, Tanda and Milak. In addition to these there were 115 private schools in the city itself, and 37 in the various tahsils. From 1880 onwards the state began to make enormous progress in education, and as a consequence the services of an experienced officer, the late Mr. E. A. Phillips, were acquired in 1887 to meet the needs of the times. In 1900 there were altogether 93 schools supported by the state comprising four Arabic, 84 Persian and Urdu, two English, one Nagari, and two girls' schools. In the following year more were added, making a total of 103 schools with an attendance of 30,741 pupils. The total expenditure was Rs. 51,237 as compared with Rs. 11,708 in 1881. Not only is no tuition fee charged in any of these schools, but as an encouragement they are further supported by a liberal grant of scholarships. In 1888 an Inspector of Schools was appointed to supervise the work.

High school.

The State High School was founded in 1887, and in 1894 a handsome building was erected to contain it. The building was opened in December of that year by His Honour Sir Charles Crosthwaite, then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. It is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the matriculation standard, and almost invariably achieves good results in the matriculation examination. The number of boys on the roll was 301 on the 30th September 1908, of which 151 were Muhammadans and 150 Hindus. Theological instruction is provided both for Hindus and Musalmans, and an efficient staff is maintained for the purpose. To meet the wishes of the parents respecting the boys' education the study of English is commenced from the lowest class. Drawing is also taught, and attention is paid to out-door games and gymnastics. Prizes are given annually for proficiency in various subjects, and His Highness the Nawab often honours such occasions with his presence.

Vernacular schools.

There are six vernacular middle schools in the state, situated at the headquarters of each tahsil. They are the only district schools authorized to prepare candidates for the vernacular final examination. The best is the one located in the city, which sends students to the Punjab University each year. The total number of pupils on the roll of all these schools in 1908 was 477.

Among the city primary schools are 10 theological schools which give secular education also. These are maintained entirely by the state and follow the curriculum of the state schools up to class three. There are also 24 aided schools, of which four are Hindi schools and the rest teach the Quran together with Persian and Urdu. Besides these there are 94 village schools, in which the average attendance of boys in 1908 was 2,330. Primary schools.

The industrial school was first started on behalf of the orphans supported by the state orphanage, but now it is open to all classes of boys. In it the boys are instructed in sewing, carpentering, carpet or durrie-making, and working in iron and other metals. The number of pupils on the roll of this school was 81 in 1908. Industrial school.

His Highness the Nawab takes so much interest in education that he contributes liberally to certain educational institutions outside the state. Thus the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, the Yunani Madrasa Tibbia at Delhi, the Islamia College at Lahore, the Muhammadan School at Moradabad, the Bareilly College and the Roorkee College, all receive permanent grants. Support given to other educational institutions.

The progress of education has already been illustrated to some extent, and the census reports enable us to form a fairly accurate estimate of the spread of education in the state during the past thirty years. As far back as 1881 only 1·7 per cent. of the total population were returned as able to read and write or under instruction, the proportion of persons actually able to read and write being only 1·2 per cent. At the last census the number of literate persons had risen to 1·44 per cent., a marked improvement. Though this figure is lower than that of any district in the United Provinces, yet, considering the nature of the inhabitants and the difficulties with which the authorities have had to contend, the results are not to be despised. The proportion of literate males amounted to 2·48 per cent. at the census of 1901, as compared with 2·4 per cent. in 1891 and 2 per cent. in 1881. At the census of 1901 out of a total number of 7,372 literate persons in the state 7,007 were males and 365 females. Literacy.

In days when physicians trained on English methods were few and far between the state used to employ native doctors for the purpose of ministering to the needs of the public. As far Medical department.

back as the time of the Mutiny the state possessed such renowned physicians as Hakim Ibrahim of Lucknow and Ahmad Khan Kukri of Rampur, and several others, who were responsible for much good work. Nevertheless Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur realized the need for the introduction of English methods, and accordingly in 1868 an English dispensary was opened, and was placed in charge of Dr. Narayan Das, a trained hospital assistant. This dispensary met with such a favourable reception at the hands of the Rampur public that the Nawab spared no pains to raise it to a high standard. Medicines were supplied free of charge to the public, and arrangements were made to take in a certain number of patients and place them in wards. In 1893 the medical department was reorganized and placed under Captain (now Colonel) C. C. Manifold, M.D., I.M.S., the present Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces. The building in which the *sadr* dispensary had hitherto been located was unsuitable from a sanitary point of view, and the accommodation was too small to meet the increasing demands on it. Consequently in 1893 a new building was erected, and the English dispensary was removed to it. The English dispensaries at the head-quarters of the tahsils were also re-organized, and for the most part were supplied with hospital assistants. Almost all the dispensaries have been accommodated in buildings recently erected on the new model, and all have been provided with proper English medicines and instruments. There is also a separate female hospital, which was established in 1895 and placed under the supervision of a qualified lady doctor. The Rampur *sadr* dispensary, of which mention has already been made, is one of the best of its type. Not only is it provided with all the latest instruments, but also it possesses special operation rooms, a laboratory for analytical purposes, and a dark-room for eye examination furnished with the necessary appliances. It is in charge of Dr. Abdul Hakim Khan, L.R.C.P. and S. There are altogether 10 dispensaries in the state, three being in the city and seven in the outlying tracts. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year ending 30th September 1909 was 175,660. The total expenditure on the upkeep of the department during the same period was Rs. 51,130.

Cattle pounds were first established in the state in 1887, and eight pounds were opened at various places. Two more were added in the following year, and a third in 1889 at Fazalpur in the Bilaspur tahsil. At the present time there are 19 pounds in the state, which brought in an average annual income of Rs. 9,591 during the years 1900 to 1909. Cattle pounds.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Ancient.

The Rampur state is of comparatively recent formation, and consequently its history does not extend back to any very remote period. But it is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla state, and therefore it will be of advantage to give a brief account of the history of that state, as throwing light upon the origin and formation of the present one. This history is intimately bound up with that of the family of the ruling chief and with the story of those who first established the supremacy of the Rohilla Afghans in this part of the country. The following genealogical table shows the descent:—

NAWAB ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR, 1719.

NAWAB FAIZ-ULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, 1774.

- Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, 1794.
  - Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, 1794.
    - A daughter.
- Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bahadur, 1794.
  - Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan Bahadur, 1840.
    - Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, 1855.
      - Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, 1864.
        - Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan Bahadur, 1887.
          - H. H. Nawab Sir Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur (the present ruler), 1889.

The eldest son and heir apparent of the present ruler is Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, a boy of eleven years of age.

In the early days of the Mughal emperors we find that the portion of Rohilkhand which now forms the Rampur state lay in the *suba* or province of Delhi. It was divided between the two *sarkars* or districts of Sambhal and Budaun, the greater

portion of it lying in the former. Bareilly was then almost unknown, and Rampur was merely a small Hindu village under another name. Of what was then the Budaun *sarkar* the present Rampur state includes the western portions of the Ajaon and Barsir *mahals.* Of the Sambhal *sarkar* the *mahals* now in Rampur are Bisara, Rajpur, Khankan, Lakhnaur, and Liswah. The last mentioned name has not been identified, but Lakhnaur, which was unknown to Sir H. M. Elliot, is now generally believed to have been the old name for the town of Shahabad.

The country was then known by the name of Katehr, a term still sometimes applied to the upland portion of Rohilkhand as distinct from the low-lying tracts in the neighbourhood of the Ganges.

It was held by the Katehriya Rajputs, large numbers of whom are still to be found in Rampur. They were exceedingly turbulent folk, and were constantly coming into violent contact with the early Musalman Sultans of Delhi. Thus in 1253-4 A.D. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud sent a force across the Ramganga to pillage Katehr in a manner "that the inhabitants might not forget for the rest of their lives."* Thirteen years later, in 1266, Ghias-ud-din Balban ravaged the whole of Katehr, on account of rebellion in Budaun, Sambhal and Aonla.† The Katehriyas were crushed, but not extirpated, for in 1290 Jalal-ud-din Firoz was forced to send an expedition as far as the Tarai under Arkali Khan, who was no less vigorous in executing the royal command than his predecessors.‡

Nevertheless the Katehriyas once more showed marvellous vitality, for we find the whole country in their hands during the reign of Firoz Shah.§ They had the audacity to murder the governor of Budaun in 1379, and this so infuriated Firoz that he laid the whole district waste and converted it into a jungle. This not unnaturally had a most quieting effect, and we learn that both Mahmud bin Muhammad and Daulat Khan Lodi visited the country in peace. But soon a leader of the Katehriyas arose, by name Har Singh, who proved a constant source of

* E. H. I., II, p. 353.
† *Ibid.*, III, pp. 105, 160.
‡ *Ibid*, p. 536.
§ *Ibid.*, p. 97.

trouble to Khizr Khan and his descendants, and many an expedition in consequence was sent to Rohilkhand. Towards the end of the century we find the Katehriyas once more in rebellion, and this time Sikandar Lodi, then ruler of Delhi, visited the district in person in 1494, and after meeting with stubborn resistance succeeded in defeating the insurgents.* From this time forward the Katehriyas remained quiet for many years. Their numerous efforts to assert their independence had failed, and they appear to have resigned themselves to their fate. The land at last had rest, the jungle was gradually cleared, the population increased and tillage was extended. Risings on a small scale occurred during the reign of Sher Shah, who was compelled to march to Kabar in Bareilly, and built there the fort of Shergarh. Again and for the last time the Katehriyas were subdued in the days of Humayun, who captured the new fort of Bareilly.

During the early rule of the Mughals the headquarters of the tract with which we are concerned was moved from Budaun to Bareilly, and the latter became a place of increasing importance. The governor seems always to have had his hands full, and during the anarchy which prevailed after the death of Aurangzeb the Hindu chiefs appear to have become almost independent. It was a favourable opportunity for any determined adventurer, and such a one was soon forthcoming. The whole country was full of Afghan settlers who had obtained grants of land in return for military service, and formed a small but formidable minority in the midst of a Hindu population. After the death of Aurangzeb these Afghan immigrant adventurers became more numerous than ever.

"The country swarmed with multitudes of vagrants, chiefly in search of employment, who were ready to enlist under any standard that might be raised or to fight in any cause that might offer. Comparatively few of these received any regular pay, the horse and accoutrements of every trooper were his own property, and he often engaged with no other view than plunder."† These Afghans were generally called Rohillas, a word signifying mountaineers or highlanders.

* E. H. I., VI, p. 93. | † Hamilton, p. 38.

The story of the origin of the Rohilla chiefs is as follows :— During the reign of Muhammad Muazzam Shah, an adventurer named Daud Khan came to India from Tirah in Afghanistan and settled in the Katehr country. He was a son of one Shah Alam, the son of Mahmud Khan of Kandahar. His family belonged to the Barech clan, and possessed a reputation for sanctity. Daud Khan was by nature a brave and ambitious individual, and proceeded to enlist a small body of fighting men. With these he made several daring expeditions to various parts of the country, and soon established a reputation for himself. He took part in several fights between the *zamindars* of the district, and in each and all of them he proved victorious. On one occasion a serious fight took place at Bankauli in Kabar, and in the raid on this village Daud Khan came across a boy of six years of age, whom he adopted. This boy was of Saiyid origin, and belonged to a family connected with the Saiyids of Barha in the Muzaffarnagar district, from whence they had migrated and had settled in Bankauli. His adoptive father gave him the name of Ali Muhammad Khan in place of his original name which was Saiyid Muhammad Ali.

Ali Muhammad Khan.

Sardar Daud Khan was in the course of time treacherously murdered by the Raja of Kumaun, and Ali Muhammad Khan, his adopted son, became the chief of the Rohillas. He was then only fourteen years of age, but possessed precocious ability and was a born ruler. He soon collected a large number of Afghan adherents, and became the most powerful man in all Katehr. "He neglected no means in his power of strengthening his interests and enlarging his connections, and the circumstances of the time afforded him ample scope for accomplishing these views by methods the most easy and obvious. The court of Delhi, being at the time torn to pieces by the struggles of the contending nobles, had lost much of its power and influence, so that Ali Muhammad Khan, conscious of his strength, showed little attention to the imperial mandates, and delayed or avoided on various pretexts any payment of revenue into the royal treasury, employing the income of his lands in raising troops, purchasing artillery and military stores, and, above all, in securing the friendship of many of the principal personages in the province,

by a judicious and well-timed liberality. Nor was he remiss in cultivating the attachment of the lower orders by the same practices as enabled him to succeed with their superiors, and he now only waited for an opportunity to throw off the mask and openly assert his independence, as most of the governors in the more distant provinces had already done."* He at once took possession of Daud Khan's estates in Budaun, and placed himself in command of Daud Khan's forces. He made friends with Azmat-ullah, governor of Moradabad, and with Muin-ud-din, governor of Bareilly. He secured possession of the large village of Manauna near Aonla, and after some little fighting made himself master also of the town and pargana of Aonla, in the possession of which he was confirmed by the prime minister. The date of his accession to power is fixed as the year 1132 of the Hijra era or 1719 A.D. He acquired possession of Shahjahanpur also, probably about 1720 A.D. For his services against the powerful family of Barha Saiyids, in the course of which he defeated Saif-ud-din Khan and others of that family near Muzaffarnagar, Ali Muhammad Khan received from the Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1737, the title of Nawab with the rank of commander of five thousand, and the grant of a large portion of Katehr.

Taking advantage of the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739, the Nawab proceeded to enlarge his possessions. Numbers of Afghans flocked to his service, and he annexed Richha in Bareilly and some neighbouring parganas. Thereupon in 1741 Raja Harnand, governor of Moradabad, received orders from Delhi to eject the Rohillas from Katehr. Harnand was joined by Abd-un-Nabi, governor of Bareilly, and the two marched from Moradabad with 50,000 men and encamped at Asalatpur Jarai, a village on the banks of the Aril in the present pargana of Bilari. Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan with only 12,000 men advanced from Aonla, and encamped at the village of Fatehpur Dal, which also lies on the banks of the Aril and is about two miles south-east of Asalatpur Jarai. In the battle which ensued both the imperial governors were slain, and thus the Nawab obtained possession of most of what now began to be known as Rohilkhand. He was officially recognised as ruler of Katehr or Rohilkhand,

* Hamilton, p. 40.

and in that capacity entered the city of Bareilly. Soon afterwards he acquired Pilibhit by ejecting the Banjara chief Despat, while in 1743 he invaded and subdued Kumaun, which he rented to the Raja of Garhwal.

The rapid rise of Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan excited ill-feeling on the part of Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who induced the Emperor Muhammad Shah to take the field against the Rohillas. Ali Muhammad Khan ultimately gave himself up to the Emperor, who took him to Delhi. After six months the Emperor decided to bestow on Ali Muhammad the *faujdari* or governorship of Sirhind, and to retain two of his sons as hostages at Delhi. As governor of Sirhind Ali Muhammad showed great gallantry in subduing certain Sikh chiefs who had entrenched themselves in their fortresses, and after much labour he succeeded in establishing peace in that turbulent district.

In 1748, when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, Ali Muhammad Khan seized the opportunity to return to Rohilkhand, where he was joined by his old retainers and soon regained his former possessions. He re-entered Rohilkhand by the Bhaisghat Nagal ferry, and had the satisfaction of immediately annexing the parganas of Dhampur and Sherkot, the property of Safdar Jang. It was probably at the same time that his friend and lieutenant Dunde Khan obtained the fief of Rehar. The remainder of the country was rapidly acquired by Ali Muhammad, and he gave the Jalalabad pargana to Najib Khan. He obtained recognition once more as ruler of Rohilkhand from the Delhi emperor. He appears to have come to some sort of understanding with Safdar Jang, for we find him supporting the Nawab of Oudh in his candidature for the office of Wazir.

Before his death Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan made arrangements for the future administration of his dominions. His two elder sons, Abdullah Khan and Faiz-ullah Khan, were absent in Qandahar, whither they had been taken by Ahmad Shah Abdali, and his four younger sons were as yet too young to be able to take any active part in government. He therefore summoned a council consisting of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Dunde Khan, Sardar Khan, Fateh Khan Khansaman, Abdus-Satar Khan, Raja Kunwar Sen

Bakhshi, Saiyid Ahmad Shah, Saiyid Muhammad Masum, Sheikh Mohammad Kabir, and Baddu Khan, his chief *sardars*, and in their presence made a will which implied a large trust in their fidelity. By this will his third son, Sadullah Khan, was to be his successor until, if ever, the two elder sons returned. Rahmat Khan was to be protector or regent, and Dunde Khan Commander-in-Chief. Fateh Khan was to be steward (*khansaman*) with the special care of his four younger sons, while Sardar Khan was appointed paymaster of the troops. The chiefs were enjoined to consult together whenever any common danger required concerted action. Each was to bring his quota of troops to meet the common foe, and to pay his allotted share of the common expenses, and all were sworn to be faithful to the interest of the Nawab's children. Ali Muhammad Khan's last measure was to pay off the arrears due to his troops and to advance them twenty-five lakhs of rupees. In return a written promise of loyalty to the Nawab's sons was exacted from each soldier. After having completed all these arragements the Nawab held a levée, at which he again explained the provisions of his will, and then expired on the 3rd Shawwal 1162 H. (1749 A.D.). He was buried at Aonla in a handsome tomb, which still remains in fair preservation.

The death of Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan was soon followed by quarrels and intrigues among the Rohilla chiefs, and the attacks of foes from outside. The Nawab Wazir of Oudh found an opportunity for renewed aggression, but Hafiz Rahmat Khan proved equal to the occasion and easily defeated the Wazir's general Qutb-ud-din in 1750. Shortly afterwards Qaim Khan, the Bangash chieftain of Farrukhabad, was instigated by the Wazir to advance against the Rohillas. But this attempt also turned out a failure and Qaim Khan's forces were routed and he himself was killed. Rahmat Khan followed up these victories by reducing the Tarai country east of Pilibhit, and then returned to Aonla.

Safdar Jang was determined to revenge himself, and now invited the aid of the Mahrattas against the Afghan chiefs. The Mahrattas, nothing loth, joined the Wazir and marched with a large army against Farrukhabad. Ahmad Khan, the son of Qaim Khan, applied to his late enemies, the Rohillas, for aid against the

common foe. This request, though refused by Rahmat Khan and Dunde Khan, met with a ready response from Sadullah Khan and Fateh Khan, who marched to his assistance. But the enterprise proved fraught with disaster, and the combined Afghan forces suffered a severe defeat. The Rohillas retired to Aonla, and even this place they were soon forced to abandon. In 1751 Safdar Jang occupied Aonla, and began to make preparations for the passage of the Ramganga. The Rohillas fled northwards to the foot of the hills, while the district was overrun and devastated by the Mahrattas, who ransacked the whole country side and carried off everything they could find in the shape of money or property. When at last the Oudh ruler came up with the Rohillas at Laldhang, he found them entrenched in a position too strong to take by storm. Pending therefore the arrival of his siege train he determined to employ blockading methods. But weeks passed, and still no famine seemed to threaten the besieged, who indeed had succeeded in obtaining supplies of food from the hills in their rear. Owing to the denseness of the woods and the badness of the roads the Wazir's heavy artillery was slow in arriving, and even when it did arrive it made little impression on the Rohilla works. The Rohillas made frequent sallies, and the Mahrattas and Jats of the besieging army began to weary of so much fighting with no hope of adequate plunder as a reward. It was just at this time that the news of a second invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Abdali reached the Wazir. Accordingly an agreement of peace was made in 1752 by which the Rohillas consented to give bonds for an indemnity of fifty lakhs and a yearly tribute of five lakhs. These bonds were handed over to the Mahrattas, and served as a pretext for later invasions of Rohilkhand.

Ahmad Shah Abdali left India without approaching Delhi, but he had previously taken a friendly interest in Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan, and he now sent back Abdullah Khan and Faiz-ullah Khan, with a request that the provisions of their father's will might be observed. Rahmat Khan and his colleagues were unwilling to deprive themselves of all authority, and accordingly they devised a method of carrying out the will which would embroil Ali Muhammad's sons with one another, and

would eventually restore the power to their own hands. They divided the state into three parts, each part being assigned to two brothers jointly. Thus Abdullah Khan and Murtaza Khan, the eldest and youngest sons of Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan, received Aonla. Bareilly fell to Faiz-ullah Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan, and Moradabad to Sadullah Khan and Allah Yar Khan. Naturally this soon led to quarrels, which served the chiefs as an excuse for a fresh partition of the country. Nawab Sadullah Khan was made the nominal head of the Rohilla state, Nawab Abdullah Khan received a large portion of Budaun, and Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan was given most of Rampur and Chhajlet in Bareilly. Murtaza Khan left the country in disgust, while Muhammad Yar Khan, who was probably absent at the time of distribution, is not mentioned. Allah Yar Khan died almost immediately afterwards in 1754.

N. Faiz-ullah Khan.

With the reign of Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan the history of Rampur state may be said properly to begin. With the story of Rahmat Khan's career and his gradual annexation of the remainder of Rohilkhand we are not concerned, except in so far as the Rampur ruler was involved in these doings. Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan appears to have remained in possession of his dominions, but for many years was constantly engaged in war along with the rest of the Rohillas. In 1758, after the third departure from India of Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Mahrattas overran the Punjab. In the following year they entered the Duab and laid waste the Saharanpur possessions of Najib-ud-daula, who was driven to take refuge with the greater part of his force in a fort on the right bank of the Ganges. The Mahrattas crossed the river and devastated the whole of Bijnor and Moradabad. Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan and the other Rohilla chiefs could offer no effectual resistance. They were compelled to retreat to the Tarai, whence they despatched urgent messages for assistance to Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. The latter joined the Rohillas, and their combined forces in November 1759 drove the Mahrattas with heavy loss across the Ganges. Not long afterwards Ahmad Shah Abdali entered India once more, and the Mahrattas advanced to meet him. The Rohillas collected all the troops they

could muster, and marched to join Ahmad Shah's standard. At the battle of Panipat in 1761 the Rohillas formed the right wing of the army, and suffered severely at the first onset. The Mahrattas were eventually routed, and the services of the Rohillas were rewarded by the grants of Shikohabad to Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan and of Jalesar and Firozabad to Nawab Sadullah Khan. In 1764 Nawab Sadullah Khan died, and was buried at Aonla. In the following year Rahmat Khan, who had reluctantly joined Shuja-ud-daula against the English, was defeated at Kora by Colonel Carnac in May 1765 and peace was concluded with the English in August. For the next five years the Rohillas remained at peace, but in 1770 a series of misfortunes began which in less than five years almost extinguished the Rohilla power. Rahmat Khan lost Etah and other territory in the Duab to the Mahrattas, and in the same year Najib-ud-daula and Dunde Khan died. This was followed by a Mahratta invasion of the Bijnor territory of Zabita Khan, the son of Najib-ud-daula, in 1771.

The Rohilla chiefs were thrown into the greatest consternation. Their only chance of escape seemed to lie in a renewal of the alliance with the Nawab Wazir. Hafiz Rahmat Khan and the other chiefs besought Shuja-ud-daula to come to their assistance, and in the meantime retreated to the forests of the Tarai. But the Wazir declined to interfere unless Rahmat Khan came in person to make terms with him. His object was undoubtedly to seize Rohilkhand for himself, but Sir Robert Barker, who was in command of the English contingent, persuaded him to help the Rohillas. Accordingly Captain Harper was sent to fetch Hafiz Rahmat Khan, and a treaty was made on the 15th of June 1772, and was countersigned by Sir Robert Barker. By it Shuja-ud-daula undertook to drive the Mahrattas out of Rohilkhand, while Rahmat Khan promised in return to pay 40 lakhs of rupees. The treaty was as follows:—

"As the Vizier of the Empire the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula will put the Rohilla Sardars in full possession of their country, it is at his own option to effect it either by peace or war. Should the Mahrattas at this time, without coming to an engagement or peace being established, cross the river, and

retreat owing to the rainy season, and after that is elapsed commit disturbances in the country of the Rohillas, the quelling of these disturbances shall belong to the Vizier. The Rohilla Sardars after the aforesaid business do agree to pay the sum of 40 lakhs of rupees on the following terms ;—namely that as the Mahrattas are now committing disorders in the country of the Rohillas, the Vizier shall march from Shahabad to such place as may be thought proper to arrive at, in order that the Rohilla dependants may come out of the jungles and arrive at their own homes: the sum of 10 lakhs of rupees shall then be paid in ready money, in part of the stipulation, and 30 lakhs of rupees shall be discharged in three years, beginning from the fasli year 1186.

This agreement is sealed in the presence of General Sir Robert Barker."*

The signing of this treaty proved a most important event in Rohilla history, for the non-fulfilment of its conditions by both parties led ultimately to the ruin of the Rohillas. Repeated dissensions among the chiefs themselves also contributed much to this result. Hafiz Rahmat Khan declined to pay the sum promised, inasmuch as Shuja-ud-daula commenced no negotiations with the Mahrattas so as to put an end to their operations, nor did he venture to attack them, but finally returned towards Fyzabad. Thus the Rohillas fell an easy prey to the Mahrattas, and were forced to satisfy the Mahratta demands. The following letter sent by Hafiz Rahmat Khan to Warren Hastings states the grounds on which the Rohillas refused to pay the money :—

"The bonds of friendship and affection and the mutual intercourse which has long subsisted and taken root between me and the English Sardars may not be unknown to you. Having heard of your fame, I wish that a perfect harmony and concord should be established and confirmed between us; and I hope that you will have the same inclination on your part. It is from these motives, as well as in consideration of there being no difference or disagreement between us, that I represent to you the following few circumstances that you may have them in your memory at the time of dissension.

* Forrest's *Administration of Warren Hastings*, Appendix I.

"Last year, when His Majesty and the Mahratta Sardars were at variance with the Nawab Zabita Khan, and when, after confusion was thrown into that Nawab's affairs, His Majesty and the Mahrattas crossed the Ganges to come into these parts, the Rohilla Sardars, for the protection of their women, fled to the skirts of the jungles; at this time Wazir of the Empire and General Barker arrived at Shahabad, and sent Captain Harper to me with a message to me to come and join them, which they persisted in with great perseverance. As our interests were equal, I therefore went and had an interview with the gentlemen, when an agreement was concluded between us, in which I agreed to pay 40 lakhs of rupees on account of peshkash to the King and the Mahratta Sardars, and the gentlemen on their part engaged to effect my security, by establishing peace between me and the Mahratta Sardars, declaring that they would in a day or two after that march from Shahabad, and would fall upon and come to extremities with the Mahrattas, and so put an end to their operations. Notwithstanding this, the gentlemen never came to any negotiation with the Mahrattas so as to put an end to their operations, nor ventured to attack them, but finally returned towards Fyzabad, leaving their engagements unfulfilled. When the rainy season commenced, the Mahrattas of themselves crossed the Ganges and encamped in the Duab, threatening me still with hostilities. During the rains I repeatedly called on the Nawab, the General and Captain Harper to conclude these affairs with His Majesty and the Mahrattas, but they came to no determination on the subject, nor took any measures for effecting security. When the rainy season was drawing to an end, and the Mahrattas had approached near the banks of the Ganges, they then demanded of me sums of money, which after much temporizing I was at last obliged to pay them. Afterwards they went to the presence and procured a sanad for Kora and Allahabad, with which they returned to the bank of the Ganges and made preparations of bridges for crossing it; and at the same time sent a person of their confidence to demand payment of the money which had been stipulated, saying it belonged to them and the King; and also with many inducements requested that I would let them pass through my territories, assuring me

that they would commit no depredation or ravages on the rayats, and they would pass through with expedition towards the Subah of Oudh, or whithersoever they thought proper. They also engaged to remit me a large sum on account of the stipulation, and to do whatever was agreeable, and that they would give satisfaction to the Rohilla Sardars. At this juncture the Nawab and the General being arrived near, they sent to me Saiyid Shams-ud-din and Muhammad Mukrim Khan, desiring that I would enter into no terms with the Mahrattas ; and they would give me back my engagement for 40 lakhs of rupees, and do everything both for my present and future security. Having therefore in view the long friendship which had subsisted between the Nawab Wazir, the English gentlemen and myself, I declined all offers made by the Mahrattas, and came over to them, in revenge, for which it is well known that the Mahrattas recrossed the Ganges and plundered Moradabad and Sambhal. The gentlemen promised that they would cross and cantone on the other side of the Ganges during the rains, and would not return to Fyzabad or Calcutta until they had entirely driven away the Mahrattas, and fully satisfied themselves both with respect to their own and my security. But at length they left everything unfinished ; and after temporizing for a long time with the Mahrattas returned to their own homes, leaving me still a prey to the Mahrattas. You are no doubt acquainted with all these proceedings. It is a point which requires justice and consideration. As a friendship has long been established between us, I doubt not but you will at all times and on all occasions wish to preserve it. Other particulars the Major will inform you of."*

Shuja-ud-daula, after pressing for payment in vain, resolved on the invasion and annexation of Rohilkhand ; and obtained a promise of troops from Warren Hastings to assist him in his designs. The result was that the Rohillas were entirely defeated at Miranpur-Katra in Shahjahanpur, where Hafiz Rahmat Khan was slain.

After this reverse Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan retreated to Aonla, and from thence proceeded with his family and money through the Tarai to Laldhang, on the northern borders of the Bijnor

* Forrest's *Administration of Warren Hastings*, Appendix I.

district. Here he entrenched himself, and was for some time blockaded by the English forces and Shuja-ud-daula. Eventually a treaty was concluded by the intervention of the English Commander, Colonel Champion, by which Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan was secured in possession of the state of Rampur. This treaty signed in 1774 runs as follows :—

"A friendship having taken place between the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mulk Bahadur and me, and the Nawab Wazir having been graciously pleased to bestow on me a country, I have sworn on the holy Kuran, calling God and His Prophet to witness to what I engage, that I will always, whilst I live, continue in submission and obedience to the Nawab Wazir; that I will retain in my service five thousand men, stipulated by the Nawab Wazir, and not a single man more; that with whomsoever the Nawab Wazir shall engage in hostilities, I will assist him; and that, if the Nawab Wazir shall send an army against any enemy, I will also send two or three thousand of my troops to join them and, if he goes in person against any enemy, I will personally attend him with my forces; that I will have no connection with any person but the Nawab Wazir, and will hold no correspondence with any one, the English Chiefs excepted; that whatsoever the Nawab Wazir directs I will execute; and that I will at all times, and on all occasions, both in adversity and prosperity, continue his firm associate."*

This treaty was renewed under British guarantee in 1778. The transaction was soon followed by a rather striking incident. Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan came forward and made an offer of all his cavalry, 2000 strong, to the Governor-General, at a time when England had declared war against France. This he did despite the fact that he was under no obligation to supply a single man. The Governor-General, on the 8th of January 1779, wrote to the Nawab :—

"That in his own name, as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation."†

* Aitcheson's Treaties, Volume I, page 7.

† Mill: *British India*, volume IV, chapter VIII, page 410.

According to the prevalent tradition, Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan founded the city of Rampur in 1775. It is said that the site was originally a group of four villages called after one Raja Ram Singh of Katehr, and that from this source the Rajdwara *muhalla* takes its name. He at first proposed to call it Fyzabad, but since it was represented that several towns of that name already existed, the name was changed to Mustafabad Urf Rampur, a name which still continues to be used in documents. The traditional date of 1775 A. D. or 1189 Hijri appears to be incorrect, as Rampur was well known as a seat of Rohilla power before the treaty of Laldhang.* There is no doubt however that the city was first raised to its present status by Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, to whom is also attributed the plantation of the famous bamboo hedge. Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan was joined at Rampur by many Rohilla refugees from Bareilly, Pilibhit, and Aonla, and the place became the headquarters of what remained of the Rohilla power. A large number of learned men came and settled in Rampur just about this time, and their tombs and descendants still exist in the city.

In 1780 Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan was asked by the Wazir to supply the contingent of 5000 men due under the treaty, but in 1783‡ the condition to supply a contingent in time of war was withdrawn on a payment of 15 lakhs. The following is the translation of the engagement given by Major William Palmer to Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan on the 17th of February 1783 :—

"Whereas treaties of various articles having subsisted formerly between the late Wazir Shuja-ud-daula and the present Wazir Asaf-ud-daula, with the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, one article contained in those treaties was that the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan should, whenever His Excellency sent his troops upon service, supply a force to join them of two or three thousand men. This has been the occasion of disputes and doubts between the parties. Therefore the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan has through me requested His Excellency the Wazir to remit that article by which he is bound to supply a force occasionally; instead of which he agrees to pay fifteen lakhs of rupees in the following manner : five lakhs

* Strachey page 217.

‡ Aitcheson's Treaties, Volume I, pages 8, 9.

to be paid immediately, five lakhs in the kharif and two lakhs in the rabi of the year 1191 fuslee; and the remaining three lakhs in the beginning of the kharif of the fuslee year 1192. His Excellency the Wazir has also agreed upon these conditions to remit the obligation by that article in the former treaties, from this date, the fourteenth of Rabi-ul-awwal in the Hijra year 1197, the rest of the articles remaining in full force. I, who am deputed on the part of His Excellency the Wazir and the gentlemen of the council, engage that the Nawab Wazir shall not expect a supply of troops, and should he demand it, the gentlemen with him, on the part of the gentlemen of the council, shall remonstrate against his demands, provided the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan complies with all the articles contained in the Treaty between His Excellency and him, excepting that article by which he is to supply a force, and that the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan do not encourage or protect the farmers of the Nawab's country in his own country. His Excellency the Wazir will on his part comply with the articles of the former Treaty, and the officers of the Government will not protect or encourage any of Faiz-ullah Khan's farmers in their districts. I agree to have the Treaty on the part of His Excellency the Wazir for disengaging the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan from the obligation of supplying a force, and the paper of guarantee from the gentlemen of the council, wrote and sent to the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan.

"Dated the 14th of Rabi-ul-awwal, 1197 Hijra, or 17th of the month of February, English 1783.

"Agreed in Council at Fort William, 30th June 1783.

(Sd.) WARREN HASTINGS.
(Sd.) EDWARD WHELER.
(Sd.) JOHN McPHERSON.
(Sd.) JOHN TUBBS."

Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan was born in 1146 Hijri (1733 A.D.). He was a soldier, a statesman and an administrator, and gained a great reputation for piety among his co-religionists. He died on the 18th Zil-Hij 1208 Hijri (1793 A. D.) after a reign of nearly twenty years, at the age of 63, and was buried in a tomb to the north of the city outside the Idgah gate.

N. Muhammad Ali Khan. He was succeeded by his son Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, who was 43 years old at the time. The new ruler was a man of hasty disposition and ungovernable temper. In the space of a few days he rendered himself so unpopular that the Rohilla Sardars resolved to replace him by his brother Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan, a man of polished manners and in every respect eminently suited to succeed his father.

On the 14th of August 1793 the Rohilla Sardars marched with about 500 men to the Nawab's palace. Entering the council chamber they bade Muhammad Ali Khan descend from the throne. The Nawab drew his sword and resisted but was cut down and carried off to the private apartments, and Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan was then asked to take his place on the *masnad*. Muhammad Ali Khan was carried to the fortress of Dungarpur, about two miles from the city. Here he was subsequently shot dead in his sleep, and was buried in the Madarsa *muhalla*. His tomb is still in existence and was repaired quite recently.

N. Ghulam Muhammad Khan. The state was now held under British guarantee, and consequently, when news of Muhammad Ali Khan's downfall was received, the Farrukhabad Brigade under Sir Robert Abercrombie was lent to the Nawab Wazir, Asaf-ud-daula, in order that the new ruler might be deposed and Ahmad Ali Khan, the infant son of Muhammad Ali Khan, be installed on the throne. Advancing by forced marches from Fatehgarh to the Sankha bridge, seven miles north-west of Bareilly, the British general halted to await the arrival of the Lucknow contingent. Asaf-ud-daula had already communicated with Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan, demanding that he should make an allowance of Rs. 25,000 per mensem to Ahmad Ali Khan, who would reside in Lucknow, and should in addition pay a fine of 24 lakhs. These terms were refused by the Rohillas, although it is believed that Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan was not averse from such an agreement. Indeed the latter realized only too well the danger of his position, but nevertheless was induced by his followers to take the field. He collected some 25,000 men and marched towards Bareilly. The force reached Mirganj in three days, crossed the Dojora on the fourth, and took up a position at Bhitaura, barely two

miles distant from the British encampment. An hour before daylight on the 24th of October the British force was mustered under arms on the west bank of the Sankha. On riding forward to reconnoitre, the general found the Rohillas posted on the plain between himself and the village of Bhitaura, and partially concealing their numbers by the aid of patches of jungle. Inasmuch as their front extended beyond his flanks, he ordered up his rear-guard in order to lengthen his line and advanced into action. The Rohillas pushed forward to meet him taking advantage of cover furnished by the jungle. Accordingly the native cavalry on the British side were ordered to charge. But their commanding officer, either losing his head or mistaking his orders, suddenly wheeled his squadrons to the left and rode along the front of the British line. The Rohillas were not slow to seize the opportunity offered them, and charging the cavalry on the flank drove it back on to the British guns. As soon as the Rohillas came within musket-shot a destructive fire was opened upon them and many were slain. The British centre and left stood firm and the flying troopers were at length rallied by their officers. Meanwhile the Rohillas continued to advance with the greatest gallantry, but after a time their lack of discipline made itself felt and they turned to flight. A complete rout ensued and the fugitives were pursued as far as the bank of the Dojora. The British losses were very severe; no less than fourteen officers and a considerable number of men being killed in the action. The monument erected over their graves is still to be seen in the village of Bhitaura, renamed Fatehganj in honour of the victory after the battle. Asaf-ud-daula joined General Abercrombie at Mirganj, and advanced into Rampur as far as Ajitpur, two miles to the south of the city. Ahmad Ali Khan was proclaimed Nawab and Ghulam Muhammad Khan went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He eventually died in 1828 at Nadaun near Kangra in the Punjab.

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan.

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan was confirmed in possession of the city and of lands yielding a revenue of ten lakhs a year, the rest being taken by the Wazir. The treaty was signed on the 29th of November 1794, and by it Nasrullah Khan, the son of Nawab Abdulla Khan, was appointed regent, and guardian of Nawab

Ahmad Ali Khan until the latter came of age. The treaty* was as follows :—

"Preliminary engagement between the Nawab Wazir-ul Mumalik Asaf Jah Asaf-ud-Daula Yahya Khan Bahadur Huzabbar Jang, the English Company, and the Rohilla tribe,—29th November 1794.

ARTICLE 1.

"When this preliminary engagement shall be executed, hostilities shall cease between the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur and allies and Rohilla Army.

ARTICLE 2.

"The Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur agrees that he has pardoned the family of the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have committed ;* thus Ghulam Muhammad Khan has delivered an account of the treasure which was left by the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, at his death, to the period that he had charge of it. From that treasure the sum of one lakh and four thousand gold mohurs has been expended since Ghulam Muhammad Khan left the Rohilla Camp ; this being deducted, the balance is the sum demanded.

ARTICLE 3.

"The Rohilla army agree that that they will give over in deposit to the Company whatever may remain of the treasure of the family of Faiz-ullah Khan, deceased.

ARTICLE 4.

"The Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur agrees that he will bestow on Ahmad Ali Khan, the grandson of the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, deceased, mahals in jagir at the annual jama of ten lakhs of rupees, and that the town of Rampur shall be a part of the said jagir ; and as Ahmad Ali Khan is a minor, therefore Nasrullah Khan Bahadur, son of Abdulla Khan, deceased, shall be nominated the guardian of Ahmad Ali Khan, and the Manager of the said jagir, until Ahmad Ali Khan shall arrive at the age of years.

* Aitchison's Treaties, volume I, page 10.

* This sentence belongs properly to the third Article, but being subsequently added to the preliminary engagement, was written under the second Article by mistake.

ARTICLE 5.

"When the Rohilla army shall have given over the treasure, as is expressed in the third Article, the armies of the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur and of the English Company shall march away from hence, and the Rohilla army shall disperse and go wherever they think proper.

"Done at Pattaghat, in the English Camp,
this 5th of Jamadi--ul-Awwal, 1209 Hijra.

"(The seal of the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik
Asaf-ul-Daula Asaf Jah Yahya Khan Bahadur
Huzabbar Jang.)

"(The seal of Mr. George Frederick Cherry,
on the part of the English Company, as
guarantee to the above Article.)

"(The seal of Nasrullah Khan.)

"Engagement of guarantee by the Hon'ble the English East India Company between the Wazir-ul-Mumalik Hindustan Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula, Asaf Jah Yahya Khan Bahadur, Huzabbar Jang, and the Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur,—13th December 1794.

"Whereas, by a preliminary engagement, dated the 5th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1209 Hijra, corresponding with the 29th November 1794 of the Christian era, and bearing the seals of the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at the Court of the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, on the part of the Hon'ble the English East India Company, and of the Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur on the part of the Rohilla army, a copy of which is annexed, the said Company have agreed to be the guarantee to the performance of the stipulations thereof by the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur on one part, and by the Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur on the other; accordingly the said George Frederick Cherry agrees, in the name of the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General of the affairs of the said Company in India, to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

"The Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, having declared by the second Article of the said preliminary engagement that he has pardoned the family of the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have

committed, the Hon'ble the English East India Company engage, pursuant to the said Article of the said engagement, that the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur shall not give any trouble to the said family and their adherents, on account of any act committed by them prior to the 5th of Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1209 Hijra.

ARTICLE 2.

"The Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, having by the fourth Article of the said engagement, declared that he will grant a jagir, in the name of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, the grandson to the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, deceased, and having pursuant thereto, delivered into the hands of the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, a *Sanad* or deed of grant, bearing his seal, and containing on the back thereof the names of the mahals, with the jama of each, comprising the jagir, and dated the 7th Jamadi-ul-Sani, 1209 Hijra, the said Company engage to guarantee the possessions of the said mahals to the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, according to the conditions expressed in the said *Sanad*, and free from demands on account of jowfeer.

ARTICLE 3.

"It having been agreed in the fourth Article of the said engagement that the Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur, son of the Nawab Abdulla Khan, deceased, shall be the guardian of the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur and the Manager of the Jagir, until the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; the said Company hereby agrees to acknowledge this nomination, and to consider the seal of the said Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur, so long as he remains the guardian of the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur and the manager of the Jagir, as the seal of the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur.

ARTICLE 4.

"It having been agreed in the third Article of the said engagement that the treasure of the family of the Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan, deceased, shall be deposited with the said Company, and the said Company having accordingly received the sum of three lakhs and twenty-two thousand gold mohurs in

deposit, which sum of three lakhs and twenty-two thousand gold mohurs has been paid to the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur as a nazrana from the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur for the jagir, and in lieu of all right of Zabti or confiscation of the property of the late Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan, deceased, the Company agrees that there shall be no further pecuniary demands among the parties concerned in these engagements, on any account whatever, arising from them.

ARTICLE 5.

"When the Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, the said Company agree that this engagement of guarantee shall remain in full force, and no new engagement of guarantee shall be necessary; and if (which God forbid) the Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur shall die, or, on any account, be removed from the office of guardian of the Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur and manager of his jagir, the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur shall, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the tribe of Rohillas, and shall nominate such person to the said office.

ARTICLE 6.

"The said Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur having entered into a qabuliat or engagement to the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, bearing date the 7th of Jamadi-ul-Sani, 1209 Hijra, on the part of the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, the said Company agree to guarantee to the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur the performance of the said qabuliat by the Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur, on the part of the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, and will consider any deviation therefrom a breach of the allegiance and fidelity due from the said Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur to the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur.

ARTICLE 7.

"This engagement being signed and sealed by the said George Frederick Cherry, on the part of the said Company, and ratified by the signature of the Honorable Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General, and the seal of the said Company,

in two counterparts; one counterpart thereof has been delivered to the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, and the other to the said Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur. In like manner, the qabuliat or engagement mentioned in the sixth Article thereof, bearing the seal of the said Nawab Nasrullah Khan Bahadur, being executed in two counterparts; one counterpart thereof has been delivered to the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur, and the other to the said George Frederick Cherry; and the *Sanad* bearing the seal of the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur specified in the second Article hereof has been delivered to the Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, of which a copy has been delivered to the said George Frederick Cherry, attested by the seal of the said Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Bahadur as a true copy.

"Done at Bareilly, this 7th day of Jamadi-ul-Sani, 1209 Hijra, corresponding with the 13th of December 1794.

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY,
Resident.

"Ratified at Fort William, under the signature of the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General, and the seal of the Hon'ble the English East India Company, this 6th day of March 1795.

(Sd.) J. SHORE."

Nasrullah Khan held the office of regent for sixteen years. He was a man of liberal views and of good moral character, and his administration was popular and fairly successful. During the time that he held the regency Ahmad Ali Khan never showed any desire to interfere with his arrangements. Nasrullah Khan died in 1225 Hijri and was buried in a tomb situated outside the Nawabgate of the city, near the Khas Bagh House called the Baradari.

In 1801 Rohilkhand was ceded to the British Government, but this did not affect the state and rights of the Nawab. Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan was simple in his habits and extremely popular with the common people owing to his generosity and daring. From his boyhood he displayed a love for shooting, hunting and other manly sports. After a rule of about forty years he died in 1840, on the anniversary of his succession.

He was buried in the village of Nankar, two miles from the city.

N. Mhd. Saiyid Khan.

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan left no male issue but only one daughter, whose claim to the throne was rejected as she was illegitimate. Mr. Robinson, then Commissioner of Rohilkhand, proposed Muhammad Saiyid Khan, eldest son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan. This candidate was then serving as a Deputy Collector at Budaun. The nomination was confirmed by Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, and an engagement was taken from the new ruler that he would govern the state rightly and provide for the subordinate Rohilla chiefs. Immediately on his accession, on the 20th of August 1840, he embarked on the work of effecting reforms in the state, establishing courts of justice and organising a regular army. The important fiscal measures inaugurated by him have already been mentioned in the preceding chapter. These resulted in a great improvement in the land revenue and in untold relief to the cultivators. Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan was both a soldier and scholar, and, no doubt in consequence of the training he had received in British service, devoted much more attention than his predecessors to the internal administration of the state. He died on the 1st April 1855, at the age of seventy-one, after a reign of fifteen years. His tomb is in the building used as an Imambara, near the new palace in the Fort. Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan left five sons. These were Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan, Kazim Ali Khan, Kalb Hasan Khan, Mubarak Ali Khan, and Safdar Ali Khan. During his lifetime the Nawab asked and obtained permisssion to nominate his eldest son, Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan, as his successor.

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan.

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan was forty years old when he succeeded to the *masnad* of Rampur. He inherited the administrative capacity of his father, and even excelled him as a statesman. An engagement similar to that taken from his father was also taken from him, and he justified the trust reposed in him by proving a faithful friend to the British Government during the troublous times of the Mutiny. Not only did he at that time manage his own territory successfully, but he also took charge of the Moradabad district, where he

rendered excellent service. In the dark days of 1857, when the whole country was in a state of hopeless chaos, Rohilkhand had its full share of troubles. Every means for maintaining communications and receiving assistance had been swept away and the European officers derived incalculable aid from the support freely afforded them by the Nawab of Rampur. He supplied them with an abundant quantity of provisions, and also with gold and silver to the amount they required. Moreover he kept a vigilant watch over the movements of the secret agents of the mutineers who visited Rampur state, and it required no little tact to thwart their mission and defeat their intrigues without taking any overt action. Secret communications were continually passing between the local Pathan leaders and their relatives in the Bareilly, Bijnor, and Moradabad districts. Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan was confronted with the difficult task of making his people understand that the cause of their religion was not bound up with the rebellion. Yet he succeeded in preventing any open revolt in Rampur, and himself did all he could to help the British Government to suppress the Mutiny and to restore order and tranquillity. The herculean efforts made by him told severely upon his own health. Mr. Alexander, then Commissioner of Rohilkhand, in describing a visit paid by him to the Nawab, says :—

"The Nawab's whole mind was devoted to this policy as much as was the attention of any statesman or warrior throughout the same eventful time, and one result to himself personally was in grievous failure of health. Previous to meeting him on the 18th April I was told to be prepared for a considerable change in his appearance, and I can only state that notwithstanding this preparation I was much shocked by the very evident signs of the effect which labour and anxiety had had on him."

It is interesting to note that the feeling which actuated the Nawab to adopt such a noble and sagacious course was wholly spontaneous, and was not due to the suggestion of any of his subordinates. It was he and he, alone, who was responsible for the wise and careful administration of the affairs of the state at this critical period. The following observations by Mr.

Alexander place in its true light the Nawab's personal conduct during the Mutiny :—

"In rating the value of this loyalty (the loyalty of the Nawab) the British Government will consider doubtless the spirit which actuated it and with which it was given. The lowest motive, self-interest, will be assigned by many, probably by most. It will be said he had sagacity to face the fact that the rebellion would be a losing game, so he played to win in the end upon his state of loyalty. Admitting this, it would be necessary to admit that his sagacity was sorely tried by the aspect of affairs from May to October in his ignorance of what was going on down country and in England to reinforce Upper India. Hence if to foresight alone his loyalty is to be attributed, the merit is not small.

"But I submit that if to his sagacity and sense of self-interest alone were due the conduct which has been of such signal service to the Government and to individuals, there would have been some exhibition of a grudging spirit, some carelessness as to the fate or comfort of individuals, so long as the fact of his own loyalty should not be called in question. There would have been an invoking of Government aid and at a time when he knew it could not be given, and some hinting at the alternative of his making his own terms with the enemy.

"If I am enabled by my experience throughout to affirm that not only was this not the case, but that the assistance given in money, in information and in arrangements was given in a spirit of alacrity and liberality which no equivocal loyalty could have suggested, I am justified, I conceive, in assuming and requesting the Government to assume that this loyalty proceeded from the attachment of this subordinate chief to and his appreciation of that Government to which he owes allegiance as much as from the unmixed motive of self-interest.

"The last point requiring my notice to Government may be why, if the Nawab was so loyal and his motive so good, he could not accomplish more than he did, of effective service to the British Government. In the reason which I give, the Nawab's merit is made I think more conspicuous rather than

he (the Nawab) spared no expense, though he made no charge on the resources of Moradabad. His information was early and invariably correct. As soon as it was practicable to open postal communication with the Doab he made the necessary arrangements, and most zealously cared for this, to us, most important department. It is a subject of much credit and gratification to him that not a single bag was lost during the whole time of his charge. So good were his arrangements and so timely his precaution that, even when the rebels had for a few days the line of road between the Rampur border and foot of the hills in their possesssion and when Firoz Shah succeeded in his two days' occupation of Moradabad, not a letter was lost, though the post was precautiously detained."

It so happened that a number of European officers, ladies and children had entrusted their lives and safety to the Nawab at a time when to assist them in any way was looked upon as positive sacrilege. Naini Tal was the refuge of a large number of Europeans and the Nawab appointed his own trusted agents to look after their comforts and see that none of their requirements were neglected. For this purpose His Highness deputed Ali Bakhsh Khan to visit Naini Tal and minister to the wants of the Europeans there, and this gentleman carried out his master's instructions with much ability and zeal. The Government of India's No. 480 of 1859 acknowledges the Nawab's services in the following words :—

" The Government is also under special obligations to His Highness for the protection of Christian life, for the intelligence and pecuniary assistance spontaneously conveyed by him to the large number of Europeans, men, women, and children, who took refuge at Naini Tal, and for the example of unhesitating and untiring loyalty which his bearing presented to all around him."

Concerning the solicitude and interest displayed by the Nawab with regard to the welfare of all Europeans and Christians Mr. Alexander says :—

" The Nawab's good offices were directed particularly to the maintenance of the position of Europeans at Naini Tal. Christian women and children to the number of 32 were cared

for by him and ultimately sent to Meerut. Through his aid, and that aid only, the bazar of Naini Tal was supplied with all that ordinarily reaches it from the plains—sheep, fowls, eggs and all kinds of grain. Want was never felt. And whenever there was apprehension of deficiency he was written to.

"For every requirement to accoutre the Cavalry levies he was appealed to and furnished what was required.

"On the information of the camp at Haldwani he sent, on request, carts required for timbers to the guns and several pairs of his own draught bullocks by which the artillery of the force was at once put into efficiency and took the field at Churpoora."

Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of Delhi, wrote to His Highness the Nawab :—

"It is beyond my power to express my thanks due to you for your looking after the above-named ladies and children at Moradabad at such a crisis and causing their safe arrival to Meerut. Of course you have proved your fidelity and loyalty towards the British Government in a way which will make you famous all the more whenever one will speak and hear of it."

It is interesting to note that the representatives of the European community resident in Kumaun held a meeting with General Sir William Richards, K.C.B., in the chair, and recorded their gratitude to His Highness the Nawab in the following resolutions :—

"The members of this meeting, representing the European Community resident in Kumaun, are anxious to record the expression of hearty thanks to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, who during their forced exclusion from the plains for the past six months has by the supply of the comforts and the necessaries of life and other acts of good will shown towards them a staunch and active friendship. This meeting, desirous to present to His Highness the Nawab some token in memorial of its grateful appreciation of his conduct, resolves that a subscription paper be circulated for benefit of all uniting with it in this object, wherewith to purchase a vase or other piece of plate with suitable inscription."

Another most important task undertaken by the ruler of Rampur was the administration of the Moradabad and other neighbouring districts on behalf of the British Government. Mr. Alexander writes :—

"This administration was conducted by the Nawab with as near a dherence to the system and principles of our own Government as circumstances could admit of, so that Judicial, Revenue and Police functionaries were continued at their posts, and the two last departments were in working operation throughout the tenure of the district by the Nawab. Firm and resolute from the very outset, the Nawab realised the gravity of the situation, and lost no time in strengthening his force at Moradabad to take the field there against Firoz Shah. Firoz Shah was defeated and his followers were compelled to evacute the city, which soon after became secure in the hands of the Nawab, who displayed sagacity of no ordinary degree in selecting officers and men to occupy, defend and administer the whole Moradabad district."

The Nawab had to face yet another difficulty which called for the display of no little tact and sagacity. The mutineers from Bareilly and other adjoining districts, who had evident reasons to distrust the Nawab, had to pass through the Nawab's territory. But the Nawab proved equal to the occasion and dealt with the situation in the most capable fashion. Mr. Alexander says :—

"I do not hesitate to affirm the Nawab's administration of the district of Moradabad to have been politic in the best sense of the word, and as regular and successful under the circumstances as any native government could have been. His position when Bakht Khan (a strong ringleader in the days of the Mutiny) arrived at Ganeshghat (the halting place near Rampur) was singularly difficult. It is clear that the mutinous army did not take him for their friend, and yet he in no way compromised himself as our friend and their enemy. Their proceedings on reaching Moradabad in reinstating Majid-ud-din Ahmad Khan sufficiently demonstrated their distrust of the Nawab, and yet with a happy diplomacy he had effected their transit through and exit from his dominions without injury to his interest or that of his subjects and with the prospect of devoting himself wholly

to the furtherance of the interest of the British Government and its European and Christian servants. On retaking Moradabad when all the regular mutineers had left, he displayed equal sagacity in selecting the officers to administer the district.

"The united testimony of all the Hindus who wrote to me from the town of Moradabad shewed plainly that life and property were there safe from the very first. At Sambhal, and in the pargana of Thakurdwara, Muhammadans of the locality aided by others from Rampur committed excesses at the outset of the Nawab's rule, but with these exceptions no crimes were brought to my notice committed by men banded together to whom prevailing lawlessness secured immunity.

"The amount of revenue collected in the year partially attests the operations in that department, and I consider it may be held as in some measure a reasonable test of the comparative tranquillity of the district and an assurance that the large force employed by the Nawab did not at any rate depress the country, otherwise the amount of revenue could hardly have been paid.

"Respecting the charge for troops the circumstances of the country will be held to warrant the expenditure. The district was to be held against enemies on either side, and within it were, with the exception of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, the largest Muhammadan towns in the Provinces, Moradabad, Amroha and Sambhal, with other not insignificant places as Chandausi, Hasanpur and Kashipur. The Nawab had moreover to prove by the strength of his establishment and the regularity of his pay his superiority (and therefore ours) to the rebel forces on either side who invited recruits with the promise only of pay and the prospect of plunder with immunity. Taking these points into consideration I do not look on the charge as at all excessive, and I trust to have the concurrence of His Lordship the Governor-General in this view.

"The best test of the Nawab's administration would be an appeal to the voice of the Hindu population and of that section of them particularly who had any thing to lose in wealth, position or family, and I am confident the answer would be one of unanimous applause for the sagacity of his measures and of

gratitude for the secure protection which had resulted out of those measures to themselves."

After the suppression of the Mutiny there remained still much to be done, including the troublesome task of hunting down and arresting the rebel ringleaders. But the Nawab emerged from the ordeal with great credit, and did all that was required of him within the sphere of his own dominions.

The Supreme Government showed itself well aware of the valuable and meritorious services rendered by Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan throughout the mutiny, and acknowledged these services publicly in a Darbar held at Fatehgarh. Her Majesty's Government were also pleased to grant to the Rampur State an ilaqa yeilding an annual income of Rs. 1,28,527-4-0, taken from the Barielly and Moradabad districts. Besides this a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000 was conferred upon the Nawab, and the prefix of Farzand-i-Dilpazir was added to his title. The eminent services rendered by the Nawab under such trying circumstances were acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, in the open darbar held at Fatehgarh on the 15th of November 1859, in the following words:—

"It is very agreeable to me to have the opportunity of thanking you for the admirable services which you have done to the Queen's Government. It is not to say that you have stood *personally loyal* in the midst of disloyalty; you have done much more; you have aided the officers of the Queen by all the means at the disposal of your state, and you have, by your own exertions and at much personal risk maintained order around you. But above all, you effected the safety and provided for the comfort of a multitude of Her Majesty's Christian subjects at the time when danger most pressed them.

"I am glad to declare these signal services in the presence of the Commander-in-chief of the Queen's Armies in India, and before many of Her Majesty's most distinguished officers, and many civil functionaries in high authority in the districts adjoining your territory and from other parts of India.

"I am sure that none of them will forget what you have done and I hope that every one of your fellow-countrymen

who are here present will keep in view the example of loyalty and good service which you have set before him."

The following officers of the state may be specially mentioned for the aid given by them to the Nawab in his efforts to maintain the supremacy of the British Government :—(1) S. Abdul Ali Khan, in charge of Moradabad; (2) S. Ali Asghar Khan (afterwards General); (3) Hakim Saadat Ali Khan, commander of the Rampur forces; (4) Ali Bakhsh Khan, tahsildar; (5) M. Silchand in charge of the Dar-ul-Insha (afterwards Mir Munshi); (6) Shaikh Wajih-uz-Zaman Khan, vakil.

In 1861 Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Star of India by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and in the following year he was appointed an Additional Member of Lord Elgin's Council.

As already indicated, the Nawab was a man of firm disposition, great vigour and considerable literary attainments. His reign lasted a little more than 10 years, and during the latter portion of it he entrusted a great part of the administration to his brother, Kazim Ali Khan. Nawab Sir Yusuf Ali Khan died on the 21st of April 1865, and was buried in the Imambara in the fort. He left three sons, Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, S. Haidar Ali Khan and S. Mahmud Ali Khan.

Nawab Kalb Al Khan.

Nawab Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur was 31 years of age when he succeeded to the throne. He entered into an agreement similar to that of his predecessors, and his loyalty to the British throne was as marked as that of his father. He was a Persian and Arabic scholar of great repute, so much so that some of his poems were sent to Teheran, and were much praised by the poets of that place. He was a liberal patron of learning, and by his generosity did much to promote the cause of education. Every Friday literary meetings were held in the palace, where all the distinguished scholars of Rampur were wont to assemble for the purpose of discussing literary and religious subjects. The Nawab was an exceedingly able administrator, and greatly increased the financial resources of the state. He was appointed a Member of Lord Lawrence's Council, but found himself compelled to leave Calcutta owing to bad health. He was fortunate

in having the assistance of several particularly able subordinates, notably Ali Asghar Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, and Usman Khan, the Prime Minister. In 1872, when Nawab Kalb Ali Khan went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, Usman Khan held the reins of Government. Usman Khan was eventually assassinated at a religious gathering in the Jama Masjid, a building which owed its origin to Nawab Kalb Ali Khan, who expended some three lakhs of rupees on its construction. The Nawab, unlike his father, was a strict Sunni.

In 1875 the Nawab went to Agra to meet His late Majesty King Edward VII, then visiting India as Prince of Wales. He received at the hands of His Royal Highness the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In the Imperial assemblage at Delhi in 1877 the Nawab received a standard, and his personal salute was raised from 13 to 15 guns. In 1878 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He had five sons : Bande Ali Khan, Akbar Ali Khan, Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mushtaq Ali Khan and Shabir Ali Khan. Of these Bande Ali Khan and Akbar Ali Khan died at an early age, and in 1871 Zulfiqar Ali Khan died at the age of 16. In 1880 Sahibzada Mushtaq Ali Khan was recognised by Government as heir apparent. Towards the end of his reign Nawab Kalb Ali Khan was to a great extent an invalid. Indeed from 1875 onwards he was a victim to continued ill-health, although he still kept the government in his own hands and personally administered the affairs of the state. In 1878 he lost through death the services of General Ali Asghar Khan, and appointed as his successor Azim-ud-din Khan, who was related through his mother to the ruling house. The Nawab died on 23rd March 1887, at the age of 53, after a reign of 22 years and 7 months. He was buried in a corner of the mausoleum of Hafiz Jamal-ullah, and one hundred persons daily attend his tomb to recite passages from the Quran.

Nawab Mushtaq Al Khan.

He was succeeded by his son Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan. Like his father, this ruler was 31 years of age when he came to the throne, having been born in 1856. In 1886 he had suffered from a severe attack of paralysis, but under skilful treatment had partially recovered. Nevertheless he remained in very poor

health, and consequently appointed General Azim-ud-din Khan as his Madar-ul-Muham or Prime Minister. This delegation of power caused great dissatisfaction to several members of the Nawab's family, who quitted Rampur for Moradabad and lodged numerous complaints with the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Auckland Colvin, took steps to redress the grievances, and induced the Nawab to organise a Council of Administration. This executive council consisted of His Highness as President, General Azim-ud-din Khan as Vice-President, Saiyid Ali Husain, a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces as Financial and Revenue Member, and Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan as Judicial Member. The last named gentleman shortly afterwards resigned, and was succeeded by Nawab Yar Jang, who had served in Hyderabad. His Highness took a considerable interest in the work of the council, but was greatly hampered by his constant ill-health. The council inaugurated thorough reforms in the land revenue system and in finance. A large sum of money lying idle in the reserve treasury was invested in government paper, thus bringing in about six lakhs annually. The army was also reorganised on improved methods, and the two Imperial Service squadrons were reconstituted. General Azim-ud-din Khan proved himself to be endowed with great ability, and set himself earnestly to the work of reform. It was during this reign that the state secured the services of Mr. W. C. Wright as Chief Engineer. This gentleman has not only displayed his ability as the architect of numerous fine buildings now existing in Rampur, but also is almost wholly responsible for the entire canal system of the state and the greatly improved means of communication. Towards the end of January 1889 Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan Bahadur had another attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died on February 25th of the same year, leaving two sons, namely His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, the present ruler; and Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan, otherwise known as Manjhu Sahib.

Nawab Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur.

His Highness the present Nawab was born on August 31, 1875, and ascended the throne on the 27th of February 1889, being then thirteen years of age.

For the purpose of administering the state during the minority of the young ruler a council of regency was appointed. This consisted of Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khan, son of Nawab Mohammad Saiyid Khan Bahadur as President, General Azim-ud-din Khan the Vice-President, Nawab Yar Jang the Judicial Member, and Saiyid Ali Husain the Revenue Member. As during the preceding reign, the work of the Council was constantly rendered difficult by the dissatisfaction of several members of the ruling family, but after a short time this obstacle was removed by the settlement of outstanding disputes.

In 1891 the Council of Regency underwent several important changes. On the 13th April the Vice-President, General Azim-ud-din Khan, was assassinated in the city of Rampur close to the Karwan Sarai, while returning from a party given by the sons of Abdullah Khan. The case was immediately investigated, but it was not till June 1892 that the murderers were brought to justice. Four persons were found guilty and sentenced to death. After the death of Azim-ud-din Khan the Council was reconstituted with Major H. A. Vincent (afterwards Colonel) of the Central India Horse as president and Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, the younger brother of the late Vice-President as its secretary. Saiyid Ali Husain and Nawáb Yar Jang continued to hold the offices of Revenue and Judicial Members. A further change took place in November 1892, when Nawab Yar Jang resigned, and Sahibzada Wahid-ud-din was appointed Judicial Member in his place.

In March 1893 His Highness Nawab Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur set out on a tour round the world in order to complete his education. While in England His Highness had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He also made the acquaintance of several of the crowned heads of Europe and in his travels learnt much of western civilization.

On the 4th April 1894 His Highness was installed as ruler by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Council of Regency was dissolved. A Council of Administration was formed with His Highness as President. The post of Vice-President was recreated and conferred on Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan. Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan was

appointed Secretary to the Council, while the office of Revenue Member remained unchanged. That of Judicial Member passed from Sahibzada Wahid-ud-din, who retired, to Khan Bahadur Saiyid Zain-ul-Abdin. Sahibzada Abdus-Samad Khan was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness. Towards the end of the year Colonel G. C. Ross was appointed Military Adviser to the Nawab, but this post was abolished on the retirement of Colonel Ross in 1903. In 1894 His Highness was married to the eldest daughter of His Highness Nawab Ismail Khan Bahadur of Jaora.

Both the installation and the wedding festivities were celebrated with great splendour. The former was conducted at Rampur by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. In the speech delivered by His Honour at the conclusion of the ceremony he enumerated the various advantages of education and travel enjoyed by His Highness and dwelt at length on the responsibilities of his position. He congratulated His Highness on being the only ruler of Rampur who had received an English education, had visited England and had in person rendered homage to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

In April 1895 Saiyid Ali Husain, the Revenue Member of the Council, died after a long illness. His place was taken by N. Muhammad Ali Khan of Jehangirabad. In the same year His Highness the Nawab paid a visit to Agra in order to meet the Viceroy, Lord Elgin.

On the 1st of June 1896 His Highness the Nawab was invested with full powers, and on the same date the Council was dissolved and the post of Minister created. This dissolution of the Council involved an entire reallocation of the work of the state.

His Highness is a Shia Muhammadan and has three sons and four daughters. The names of the sons are given below:—Heir-Apparent, Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, born 3rd October 1900; Second son, Sahibzada Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, born 17th November 1906; third son, Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur, born 27th December 1906.

In 1903 His Highness the Nawab was invited to the great Coronation Darbar held at Delhi, and was presented with a gold

Coronation Medal. Darbar silver medals were also given to Shaikh Abdul Ghufur, the Nawab's Minister, and to Sahibzadas Abdus-Samad Khan and Mustafa Ali Khan, two of the Nawab's Sardars.

In April 1905 His Excellency Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy, visited Rampur. During his two days stay Lord Curzon visited several of the public institutions and offices of the state, and expressed himself well satisfied with all he saw.

In December 1905 His Highness the Nawab was invited to Lucknow to meet their present Majesties, then Prince and Princess of Wales. The Nawab had the honour of receiving a return visit from His Royal Highness and of meeting him at other functions. The Nawab made a donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the Medical College which was founded to commemorate the Royal visit.

In January 1907 His Highness the Nawab was invited to meet His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan at Agra. On the 1st of January 1908 His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to appoint the Nawab a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Nawab attended the ceremony of investiture at a chapter held by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 28th of January 1908 at Calcutta, where he was made a guest of the Government. On his way to Calcutta the Nawab attended the Famine Relief Committee meeting convened by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor at Lucknow, and subscribed Rs. 20,000 to the relief fund.

In April of the same year Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-chief, paid a visit to Rampur. His Excellency inspected the Imperial Service Lancers and the other troops of the state, and expressed himself greatly pleased with their general bearing and discipline. In June 1909 the Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army, and in 1910 he was raised to the rank of full Colonel. In 1909 also the Indian Government was pleased to recognise the following old titles held by the Nawab's ancestor, Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bahadur, namely Alijah, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara and Mustaid Jang. The full name and title of His Highness the present Nawab run as follows :—Colonel His

Highness Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpazir, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, G. C. I. E.

In February 1909, on the Nawab's initiative, the sixth annual athletic meeting of the Imperial Service troops was held at Rampur. Nineteen states were represented, and of these 15 sent competitors.

His Honour Sir James LaTouche paid two visits to Rampur during the period he held the Lieutenant-Governorship, and His Honour Sir John Hewett has already visited Rampur twice. Both expressed their satisfaction with the administration of the state.

In November 1910 His Excellency Lord Minto paid a visit to Rampur and in responding to the toast of his health, proposed by His Highness at a banquet held on the 4th November, His Excellency reviewed the Nawab's administration in the following terms:—

" Your Highness has inherited many glorious traditions and the unswerving loyalty of your family in the trials of 1857 will never be forgotten. In recent years during the anxieties which political agitation has created throughout this country, the Government of India has owed much to your steadfast loyalty, whilst I have had good reason to welcome your co-operation and advice in respect to measures which the instigators of sedition had rendered necessary. Your Highness, too, has succeeded to the military spirit of your forefathers. You may well be proud of the splendid cavalry regiment you have placed at the disposal of the Government of India and the services of which you offered in the recent Mohmand campaign when I so much regret it was impossible to accept them.

I am very pleased to be able to tell Your Highness that the proposal you so generously made to increase your imperial service infantry by one battalion has been approved by His Majesty's Government. I am glad to know that His Majesty the King-Emperor has signalised his appreciation of the loyal feelings which have prompted Your Highness's offers by appointing you his Aide-de-Camp with the rank of colonel.

In the internal affairs of your state too Your Highnness has, since you ascended the *gaddi* fourteen years ago, fully recognised the duty of a ruler to his subjects. You have done much to improve your administrative machinery. You have fostered and encouraged education, and have indeed identified yourself with the cause of education in India by generous grants of Rs. 50,000 to the Daly College at Indore, of which institution I have recently had the pleasure of nominating Your Highness a member of the general council; of Rs. 15,000 for the University buildings at Allahabad and of Rs. 25,000 towards the Aligarh College. Much also has been done for the extension of irrigation in Rampur by which Your Highness's subjects have largely benefited during the recent severe famine in the United Provinces, when owing to your enlightened policy no relief works were found necessary in your state. At the same time you have made the development of local industries your special care. The sugar factory which was recently established promises, I understand, to prove a successful undertaking, whilst you have every reason to be satisfied with the improvement of the breed of the local cattle and the success of the Rampur dairy farms.

I warmly congratulate Your Highness upon all you have done and are doing for the good administration of your state and the welfare of the people. I should have been very sorry to leave India without accepting the hospitality of a Chief whose administration has earned for him such well-deserved admiration. I thank Your Highness most sincerely for all you have so kindly said of my efforts to combat the difficulties with which the Government of India has been surrounded during the last few years. Though those difficulties brought with them many evils, they have, as Your Highness has very truly said, elicited from the Native States of Iudia invaluable manifestations of loyalty to the throne. I know full well that I personally owe much to the loyal and friendly advice of the ruling Chiefs of India."

Of late years the history of the Rampur state has been one of continued progress. The material development which has taken place throughout the state and the extensive reforms effected

in every department indicate the keen interest taken by the Nawab in the welfare of the Rampur people. The traditional loyalty of the rulers of Rampur has been well maintained in the person of the present Nawab.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAMPUR.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAMPUR STATE.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

DIRECTORY.

AJITPUR—*Tahsil* Huzur.

Ajitpur is situated two miles south of Rampur city on the Rampur-Shahabad road, close to the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway line. It is one of the oldest villages of the state and is said to have been founded by Raja Ajit Singh Ahir about 800 years ago; it flourished during the reign of Garab Singh, the successor of Ajit Singh, and the ruins of an old building now covered with mud still exist outside the village as a memorial of its vanished greatness. History does not relate when and how the downfall of the Ahir dynasty came about. It is only known that in later years the Turks migrated to Ajitpur from the adjoining districts. The present inhabitants are mostly agriculturists, and the village, which is held in *jagir*, is irrigated by the Kosi canal. There is a sarai, a vernacular upper primary school, an old mosque and a small bazar where a market is held every Friday. The population, which has a preponderant Musalman element, numbered 1,523 in the census of 1881, but fell to 1,361 at the next census. The area is 931 acres, out of which 644 acres are under cultivation.

AKBARABAD—*Tahsil* Suar.

Akbarabad lies at a distance of five miles from the tahsil headquarters in the north-west corner of Suar tahsil, 22 miles from Rampur. It was founded by one Akbar Khan, and stands at the junction of two roads: one an unmetalled road from Darhial to Kashipur in the Tarai and the other a metalled road from Moradabad to Naini Tal. There is a police chauki, a vernacular school, a halting ground for travellers en route to Naini Tal and a letter-box of the British Government's postal service. It was the capital of a Hindu Raja in former days and some trace of its former glory can still be found in existing ruins. But the buildings of that reign have been almost entirely demolished and washed away by the river and the only relics

still existing are some dilapidated remains now occupied by beggars. Most of the inhabitants make their living by agriculture, the chief cultivating castes being Chamars and Shaikhs. The village is well supplied with masonry wells for drinking purposes and there is ample ground for grazing cattle. Trade is carried on a small scale by Banias, some of whom are engaged in the sugar industry. A few Ghosis carry on a trade in cattle. The land is irrigated by the Bahalla canal while the Baghbans irrigate their tobacco and vegetable fields by means of *kachcha* wells. The Kosi river occasionally inundates the village. The population is 1330, of whom 1006 are Muhammadans and 308 Hindus. The area is 996 acres out of which 412 acres are under cultivation.

ANWA—*Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village of Anwa lies in the south-eastern corner of the Shahabad tahsil on the border of the Bareilly district, at a distance of five miles from Shahabad. It is of some antiquity and the following account of its origin is given. Raja Niladdhuj, a descendant of Raja Madar Shah of Bhitargaon, had four daughters, the name of the youngest being Anakla Kunwar. For some reason her father became displeased with her; and the girl fled her home and took refuge in the jungles. The inhabitants of the tract which is now the village of Anwa were then members of the Bhuinhar caste. They received the princess with honour and acknowledged her as their ruler. She laid the foundation of the village and named it Ankalapuri after her own name, but in course of time it came to be called Anwa. Of the old buildings there remain only a tomb and a masonry well. Anwa has an upper primary vernacular school, where the daily attendance is 16. Trade is carried on by some Banias, while the other castes are engaged in agriculture. The population is 1139 of which Hindus number 934 and Muhammadans 205. The area of the village is 1302 acres of which 1132 acres are under cultivation.

BERUA—*Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village of Berua lies on the Rampur-Saifni road at a distance of 8 miles from Shahabad. It is said to have been

founded about 300 years ago. The only old building is an Idgah. The chief cultivating castes are Turks, Muraos, Lodhas and Chamars. There is a police marhela or outpost in the village. The village lies between the Ramganga on the north and the Gangan on the south, and its crops are often inundated and destroyed by the overflow from these rivers. The population at the last census was 1210, including 603 Musalmans. The total area is 1384 acres of which 990 acres are under cultivation.

BHAGWANT NAGAR, *Tahsil* SUAR.

Bhagwantnagar is an old village of the Suar tahsil lying at a distance of twenty miles from Rampur and six from Suar. It was formerly a place of much greater importance and lay on the right bank of the river Hathi-Chinghar. But owing to a change in the bed of the stream the village was destroyed and the old site is now arable land. The only relic of its former prosperity is a masonry well. A market is held in the village every Saturday. It is irrigated from the Hathi-Chinghar river. It belongs to the old ilaqa and is farmed out on lease every 10th year. The chief castes inhabiting it are Turks, Julahas, Ghosis and Pathans. The population at the last census was 1621. The bulk of the population were Musalmans who numbered 1388. The total area of the village is 2319 acres, of which 1846 are under cultivation.

BHAMRAUA, HUZUR *Tahsil.*

Bhamraua is an old village lying at a distance of two miles to the south-east of Rampur and is said to have been in existence as far back as the Hindu period about 3,000 years ago. The village was originally inhabited by Tagas who were replaced by Shaikhs when the village came under Muhammadan sway. There is an old temple of Mahadeo where religious gatherings take place throughout the month of Sawan. Another religious fair is held there on the Sheoratri in Phagun when more than 5000 worshippers visit the temple. The Kosi canal runs near the village to the west and when required irrigates its land. The population at the last census was 1022. Muhammadans numbered 716 and Hindus 302. The area of the village is 809 acres of which 638 acres are under cultivation.

BHANSORI, *Tahsil* MILAK.

Bhansori is a large village which lies at a distance of three miles to the south of Milak on the border of the Bareilly district. An unmetalled road runs from here to Milak and another to Bhatta. Some of the villagers are engaged in trade, while the rest are occupied in agriculture. The lands of the village are irrigated partly by the Kemri canal and partly from other sources. The state maintains an upper primary vernacular school in the village with an average daily attendance of 36. The population in 1881 was 2000 and had only increased by 74 at the census of 1901. Muhammadans numbered 852 and Hindus 1222. The area is 1318 acres of which 1160 acres are under cultivation.

BHITARGAON, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village of Bhitargaon, which lies at a distance of one mile from the headquarters of the tahsil, has an interesting history. It is said that Lachhmana or Lakhna Kunwar, the daughter of Maharaja Duryodhan (one of the Kauravas) came to Raja Bhuri-Sarwan's house at Saifni (called Sirphani in the Mahabharata) to weep over the death of Bhuri-Sarwan which occurred in the war of the Mahabharata. She found the climate of the place very agreeable, and laid out her camp on a piece of land which now forms part of *mauza* Kaisarpur. The Kunwar, with the permission of Raja Bhuri-Sarwan's widow, founded a village called Lakhnaur at a place which now forms part of *mauza* Bijpuri-Shukl, a village in the Shahabad tahsil. The town flourished for a long time during the reign of succeeding Rajas. The decay of the town began at the time when the Katehriya Rajputs rose to power. The Katehriya Rajas of the place built a fort for their residence on the site on which the present castle of His Highness the Nawab stands. In course of time it grew to the size of a town and began to be called Bhitargaon. When subsequently the power of the Katehriya Rajputs declined, the fort was ruined and the town itself, after its downfall, became a village. When the Rohillas took the place of the Katehriya Rajputs the village passed into their hands. In the reign of Nawab Sir Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, the cultivation of indigo was taken in hand under the direction of a European, Mr. Fauvell. This gentleman obtained

the Nawab's permission to use the material of the old fort for the erection of a handsome building on the top of the mound and planted a hanging garden called the Yusuf Bagh. There is a small lake below the building on one side and the prospect is a pleasing one. When in 1900 His Highness the present Nawab erected a magnificent and lofty castle in place of the old building, the whole population of the village had to be removed to the west. An extensive garden is planted in the village round the castle. The only buildings of the old village still standing are the ancient temples of Shiva and Bhairon where religious gatherings take place. The villagers irrigate their fields from lakes and *kachcha* wells. The population is 786 of which 66 are Muhammadans and 720 Hindus. The area is 1000 acres of which 665 acres are under cultivation.

BHOT BAKKAL, *Tahsil* SUAR.

Bhot Bakkal is an old village six miles directly south of Suar and is named after its founder Bhot Chand Padhan, a Baniya by caste. The Rampur-Naini Tal road passes to the west of the village. There is nothing left of the old buildings except a stable which has existed for many years. It is inhabited by several castes, the most important being Baghbans or gardeners, Ahirs, Lodhas and Kahars, who are all cultivators. A market is held here every Tuesday. There are two schools in the village. One is an upper primary vernacular school managed by the state, the average daily attendance being 28: the other is an aided school, the daily attendance at which was 22. The Ghuga canal irrigates the lands of the village. The population was 1739 at the last census of whom 371 were Musalmans and the rest Hindus. The area of the village is 1112 acres of which 974 acres are under cultivation.

BILASPUR *Tahsil*.

This tahsil lies on the east side of the state and is bounded on the north by the Kashipur and Gadarpur parganas of the Naini Tal district and on the south by the Huzur and Milak tahsils of the state. The Bareilly district forms the eastern boundary, while the Suar tahsil marches with it on the west.

This is the largest tahsil in the state, its area being 131,200 acres or 205 square miles according to the survey of 1892. Only 62,776 acres or less than half the total area are now under cultivation. This decrease in the cultivated area is deplorable and may be attributed to several causes. In the first place the tahsil suffered very much owing to a succession of dry years during the last decade with the result that the cultivation of rice had to be abandoned. Another cause is migration of the inhabitants to the adjoining districts where better land is to be had. The proximity of the tahsil to the Tarai forest and jungles also renders the climate unhealthy and reduces the fertility of the soil. Fortunately there are several streams which have been utilized for the purpose of irrigation and farmers as well as cultivators are encouraged to resume the land. The streams that flow through the tahsil have nearly all been made into canals. The Bahgul, Barai and Drummond canals irrigate the eastern portion of the tahsil, the Nihal and Dhakra canals the western. The north is irrigated by the Rajpurni, the Senjni, the Dhimri and the Khana canals; the south by the Bhakra and Kemri canals.

An unmetalled road from Rampur to Radarpur passes through the tahsil. A road from Suar to Bilaspur and another from Bilaspur to Milak connect the headquarters of the three tahsils. Two other roads from Basharatnagar and Radarpur meet at Bholapur Jadid and thence run to Shishgarh in the Bareilly district. There are two halting bungalows in the tahsil, one at Basharatnagar and the other at Dibdiba, both on the road to Radarpur.

There are nine vernacular schools in the tahsil of which the one at Bilaspur is a vernacular middle school, while the rest are of the lower primary type.

The tahsil is famous for its pottery, but is a purely agricultural tract with no trade or important industries.

The population of the tahsil at the 1901 census was 73,450, Muhammadans numbering 35,431 and Hindus, 37,978, with 41 others.

BILASPUR, *Tahsil* BILASPUR.

Bilaspur gives its name to the tahsil of which it is the headquarters and lies on the Rampur-Radarpur road at a distance

of 16 miles north-east of Rampur. It stands at a junction of several roads, one running from Bilaspur via Kemri to Rampur, another via Mulla Khera to Rampur, a third via Milak Khanam to Suar, and a fourth via Basharatnagar to Radarpur. According to tradition, there existed during the Hindu period a town named Rajpur, the capital of a Hindu Raja. On the downfall of the Raja, a Thakur, Bilasi Singh, is said to have founded the village of Bilaspur near the old town of Rajpur, about 800 years ago. In course of time Bilaspur attracted the population of Rajpur. This resulted in the desertion of that town which at a subsequent period fell into the hands of the Rohillas. Among the ancient buildings in the town is an old fort which is at present occupied by the tahsil and a masonry sarai. Other important buildings are the mausoleums of Saiyid Mian near the sarai of Imam Tarab Ali Shah, close to the tomb of Mian Sadiq Shah near the Rampur road, and of Mian Badi-ud-din. The town is inhabited by different Hindu and Muhammadan sub-castes. The Pathans and the Saiyids among the Muhammadans and the Katehriyas with the Mahajans among the Hindus hold a higher position than other castes. The Mahajans lend money but are generally farmers of villages. There are some Pathan families here whose ancestors migrated to this town in the early period of the Rohilla supremacy.

The town possesses a dispensary under a hospital assistant. A police station with a pound is situated near the tahsil. A government post-office has been opened in the town with the permission of the Nawab. A small permanent market located in masonry shops stands in front of the tahsil. The remains of the tomb of a sati, said to have been built by Sardar Daud Khan, the great Rohilla chieftain, in memory of Raja Khem Karan and his widow who burnt herself alive after the death of her husband, still exist in the town. A masonry dam has been built near Bilaspur and is crossed by the metalled road from Rampur to Radarpur. A market is held here every Monday, at which cattle, rice, and other commodities are purchased and sold. Bilaspur is famous for its pottery. A gathering is held here on the 10th day of the Muharram, at the Dasahra festival and on the two Ids. The

town possesses a vernacular middle school at which the average daily attendance is 46. The population was 4448 of which Muhummadans number 2596. The area of the town, with its suburbs, is 820 acres of which 422 acres are under cultivation.

BASHARATNAGAR, *Tahsil* BILASPUR.

Basharatnagar lies at a distance of only a quarter of a mile from Bilaspur. It is situated at the place where the Sainjni stream is crossed by the Radarpur road. An iron girder bridge of three spans of 75 feet each crosses the Bhakra river to the west of the village. It is said to have been founded by one Basharat Khan, who had relations with the Rohilla chiefs, and his descendants still reside in the village. A bungalow and a store house have been built by the state and the unmetalled road from Rampur to Radarpur via Bilaspur runs to the east of the village. The Dhimri canal irrigates the lands of the village. The chief cultivating castes are the Shaikhs, Julahas and Chamars. The population of the village according to the last census was 1009. Muhammadans numbered 848 and Hindus 161. The area of the village is 661 acres of which 456 acres are under cultivation.

CHAMARUA, *Tahsil* HUZUR.

Chamarua is an old and large village five miles from Rampur to the south-east. The unmetalled road from Rampur to Kemri passes through the village to the north. There was a tahsil here before 1840. The village is said to have been founded by Rustam Khan Dakhani during the reign of Muhammad Shah who named it Rustamnagar after himself. The name was subsequently changed to Chamarua as the bulk of the inhabitants were Chamars. The Turks migrated to the place when Ahmad Shah Durrani visited India. There is a police outpost in the village and its lands are irrigated by the Kosi canal. The total population of the place according to the census of 1901 was 2685, Muhammadans numbering 1605. The area is 1468 acres and the cultivated area 1284 acres.

DHAKIA, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

Dhakia lies at a distance of eight miles from the headquarters of the Shahabad tahsil and 23 miles south of Rampur. The village is famous for its sugar and the cane-juice produced there is considered to be of a superior quality. The chief cultivating castes of the village are Karars, Kahars and Chamars. The village possesses a lower primary vernacular school at which the average daily attendance is 21. There is a police outpost here. A market is held here every Sunday. Dhakia possessed in 1901 a population of 2224; Hindus numbered 1902 and Muhammadans 322. The area of the village is 1545 acres of which 1343 acres are under cultivation.

DHAMORA, *Tahsil* MILAK.

Dhamora is a railway station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, nine miles from Rampur on the Moradabad-Bareilly road. An unmetalled road runs from this village to Rathonda. It is an old village said to have been founded by one Thakur Dharam Singh about 500 years ago. There is a camping ground in Dhamora where British troops encamp when marching to and from Bareilly. It has a police outpost and a pound. A market is held here twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is a vernacular school in the village with an average daily attendance of 35. Irrigation is supplied chiefly by the Kosi canal. There is an ample supply of drinking water from masonry wells. The population at the 1901 census was 776, of whom 273 were Muhammadans. The area of the village is 422 acres of which 337 acres are under cultivation.

DHANAILI, *Tahsil* MILAK.

Dhanaili lies at a distance of two miles to the north of Milak, the headquarters of the tahsil, and stands on the right bank of the Nihal river. It is said to have been found by a Banjara about 700 years ago, and has a *mauza* called Partabpur after the name of Raja Partab Singh, in whose time it was founded. The lower primary vernacular school here has an average daily attendance of 20. The inhabitants for the most part are cultivators. The population at the 1901 census was 1053, the

bulk of it being Hindus, who numbered 1010. The area of the village is 939 acres of which 728 are cultivated. The village lands are occasionally in undated by the Nahal river.

EMI, *Tahsil* Milak.

Emi lies four miles north of the head quarters of the Milak tahsil. It was ceded to the state by the British Government in 1860. It contains two old buildings, one the tomb of a sati and the other a temple of Jwala where small gatherings take place on several occasions in the year. The villagers for the most part are agriculturists and the products of the place are rice, maize and sugarcane in the *kharif* season, and wheat and gram in the *rabi*. Floods from the Pilakhar river which flows to the east of the village sometimes cause injury to the crops. An upper primary vernacular school is maintained in the village with an average daily attendance of 23. The Kemri canal irrigates some parts of the cultivated area. The population, according to the census of 1901, was 841 of which Hindus numbered 672 and Muhammadans 169. The total area is 1000 acres of which 653 acres are under cultivation.

HUZUR *Tahsil.*

This is the most important tahsil in the state : it lies nearly in the middle of the state and covers an area of 173 square miles. To the west of the tahsil lies the Moradabad district and to the north the Suar tahsil. The headquarters of the tahsil are in Rampur city. Its approximate area in 1883 was 146·6 square miles, but in 1886 on the abolition of the Khas tahsil most of it was added to the Huzur tahsil. The total number of villages contained in it is 254 and the area under cultivation amounts to 85,484 acres. The average area under *rabi* crops in this tahsil during the past seven years amounted on an average to 52,937 acres, the chief produce being wheat which covered an area of 35,185 acres. The *kharif* crops have been almost as important, covering 49,603 acres of land, no less than 26,003 of which were under maize. In the production of rice and sugarcane this tahsil holds the first place in the state. The *rabi* crops reached their maximum in 1907 when 80,883 acres were under cultivation for the spring

harvest. In 1905 the *kharif* crops covered 54,099 acres, which was the highest figure reached during the last seven years. Under existing arrangements the villages of the tahsil are distributed among several police circles, those of Haweli Shahr, Azimnagar Patwai and Kemri. The population of the tahsil at the census of 1881 numbered 151,672. At the census of 1901 the total rose to 178,333, including Rampur itself which had a population of 78,758. Classified according to religion there were 104,051 Muhammadans and 73,772 Hindus. Other religions claimed 510 souls. Outside Rampur city the population is almost wholly agricultural. There are no manufactures peculiar to the tahsil and the chief exports of the place are wheat, maize and rice. It is adequately supplied with means of communication. The Oudh and Rohilkhand railway passes through the tahsil and there are metalled roads to Benazir, Bareilly, the Khas Bagh and the railway station and thence to Shahabad, which are in good condition. There are several second class roads running through the tahsil.

KAKRAUA, *Tahsil* HUZUR.

The village of Kakraua lies at a distance of four miles south-east from the headquarters of the Huzur tahsil. The metalled road from Bareilly to Moradabad passes along the northern border of the village. The inhabitants are mostly cultivators. A fair called the Nath Mela is held here on the Fridays of Jeth and Mondays of Asarh and is attended by about 500 people. The gathering lasts for one day only and dates from remote times. A bazar is held here on Tuesdays at which the villagers buy things by barter. Irrigation can be obtained from the Kosi canal. The population according to the census of 1901 was 1811 souls, of whom 572 were Muhammadans and 1219 Hindus. The area of the village is 1326 acres of which 1181 acres are under cultivation.

KASHIPUR, *Tahsil* HUZUR.

Kashipur is one of the oldest villages in the state. It stands at a distance of four miles from Rampur. A second class road from Rampur to Naini Tal through Suar passes at a distance of one mile

to the west of the village. The village is said to have been founded by one Kashi Ram, Brahman, and called by him after his own name about 2000 years ago. The village is inhabited by different castes, the chief being that of the Shaikhs. There is a lower primary school in the village where the average daily attendance is 28. Most of the inhabitants are cultivators. Some of the Shaikhs and others are concerned in cattle dealing. The Bhurjis, the Baniyas and the weavers carry on the trade of their castes besides being agriculturists. The soil of the village is so moist as to need no irrigation, and the rabi crop suffers if there is an excess of rain. The population of the village was 2943 in 1901. Muhammadans numbered 1810 and Hindus 1133. The area of the village is 2291 acres of which 1885 acres are under cultivation.

KEMRI, *Tahsil* BILASPUR.

Kemri is one of the largest villages in the state. It lies at a distance of seven miles to the south of Bilaspur. An unmetalled road from the village runs to Rampur, while another from Bilaspur to Milak passes the village at a short distance to the east. It contains a larger population than even Bilaspur, the headquarters of the tahsil. According to local tradition it was founded about 600 years ago by one Khem Singh who called it Khemri after his own name. The old buildings comprise the masonry monument of a sati and the ruins of the old fort. There is an English branch dispensary here which is located in a masonry building of its own. The Ghosis of the village keep a large stock of cattle and are also engaged in agriculture. There is a post office very near the village. A lower primary vernacular school is established hard by at which the average attendance during 1909 was 36. A market is held here every Thursday. The village is inhabited by different castes, Banjaras being the most numerous and prosperous. Irrigation is carried on from the Dakra Chaugaza and also to some extent from unprotected wells. The total population of the village in 1901 was 4579. Classified according to religion, Muhammadans numbered 3231 and Hindus 1348. The area of the village is 1102 acres of which 755 acres are under cultivation.

KEORAR, Milak *Tahsil.*

The village of Keorar is at a distance of two miles south of the headquarters of the tahsil. The metalled road running from Bareilly to Moradabad passes north of the village. It owes its origin to one Pande Dargahi Mal, who is said to have founded it about 400 years ago. There is no old building except the temple of Mahadeo. The Bhatiaras of the village are engaged in fishing and the Chhipis prepare chequered cloth of an inferior quality. Most of the inhabitants besides carrying on the occupation peculiar to their caste are engaged in cultivation. The soil, which is irrigated from the Kosi canal, is fertile and produces all kinds of grain. The village is held on the *zamindari* system and the relations between the *zamindars* and cultivators are satisfactory. The village possesses an upper primary school where the daily attendance according to the latest returns is 16. Markets are held here twice a week, on Thursdays and Saturdays. A considerable trade in cattle is carried on at the markets, to which dealers from British districts also bring their animals. In 1901 the population amounted to 1559 souls. Hindus numbered 1386 and Muhammadans 173. The area is 492 acres of which 349 acres are under cultivation.

KHATA, *Tahsil* Milak.

The village of Khata, which stands on the Nahal river, lies at a distance of 12 miles from Rampur and two miles from Milak, the headquarters of the tahsil. It is said to have been founded as much as 1000 years ago. It was ceded to the state by the British Government in 1860. The inhabitants belong to different castes all of whom rear cattle. There is a mud-built sarai here for the accommodation of wayfarers. The Nahal river flows near the village and encroaches upon its lands. The chief products are rice, wheat and gram. The Khata school has been reduced to the lower primary standard because of the apathy of the inhabitants and the inconvenience to which students were put owing to the Nahal river. The daily average attendance in the school in 1909 was 71. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Sundays. The manufacture of sugar is also carried on here. Irrigation is provided by the Kosi canal. The population of the village

according to the last census was 1797, of whom Musalmans numbered 970 and Hindus 812. The area is 653 acres of which 484 acres are under cultivation.

KUP, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village of Kup which stands on the left bank of the Ramganga, lies at a distance of five miles to the south-east of the headquarters of the tahsil. An unmetalled road from this village runs to Pathia where it joins the road from Milak to Jorpur. The village is said to have been founded by Raja Kirat Singh of Bhitargaon, a Katehriya Rajput. Most of the inhabitants are cultivators. The Banias are engaged in trade and the Kahars in manual labour. The village contains a large amount of poor and sandy land which in several places forms the banks of the Ramganga, but it is brought into cultivation wherever there is a clay deposit from the river. The crops are sometimes injured by the overflow of the river. A fair is held here on the 12th of the first half of the Hindi month of Bhadon every year and then about 1000 persons attend in honour of the Zahirpir. The village though belonging to the Shahabad tahsil is subject to the police jurisdiction of the Milak thana. Markets are held in the village on Monday and Thursday every week. The population of the village in 1901 was 1956, Hindus numbering 1545 and Musalmans 411. The area is 1824 acres of which 756 acres are under cultivation.

LALPUR, *Tahsil* HUZUR.

The village of Lalpur lies on the right bank of the Kosi river, at a distance of 7 miles north of Rampur. It is situated on the unmetalled road from Benazir to Tanda, which crosses the Kosi by a ferry. This place is chiefly noteworthy for the great masonry weir over the Kosi river, which forms the headworks of the Kosi canal. Formerly an earthen dam used to be built across the Kosi to supply the canal, which was constructed by Nawab Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur. The new masonry weir was constructed under the orders of the present Nawab by the public works department of the state. It is a solid masonry structure 800 feet in length. There is a series of 5 sluices on the

eastern side which serve as an escape. The weir wall itself consists of sixteen bays of 45 feet each, provided with shutters for increasing the supply in the canal, which can be lowered and raised by hand. By means of this weir irrigation has been extended over a very large area in the central and southern parts of the state. The work was completed in 1899 at a cost of about 2½ lakhs. Close to the dam on the east side is a small inspection bungalow. The population in 1901 numbered 874 persons, of whom Muhammadans numbered 596 and Hindus 278. The area of the village is 820 acres out of which 562 acres are under cultivation.

LALUNAGLA, *Tahsil* HUZUR.

Lalunagla was founded by one Lalu Banjara, who migrated from the Bulandshahr district. A new hamlet was founded by the late General Azim-ud-din Khan and attached to the village nearly 20 years ago. Turks, Pathans and Baghbans inhabit the village while Chamars form the population of the hamlet all of them being cultivators. There is a lower primary school in the village where the daily attendance is 21. Irrigation, which is afforded by the Kosi canal, is often found to spoil the fertility of the land after two or three years, when a great deal of manure is required to restore its quality; but no such injurious results are caused by the earthen wells of the Baghbans. The village lies within the jurisdiction of Kemri police station. The population according to the census of 1901 was 1095. Classified according to religion, there were 598 Hindus, 495 Muhammadans and two others. The area is 676 acres of which 600 acres are under cultivation.

MADHKAR, SHAHABAD *Tahsil.*

The village of Madhkar lies at a distance of about six miles from the headquarters of the tahsil and contains the ruins of an old indigo factory. It was once in a flourishing condition and possesses a few masonry houses and the ruins of an old fort. It is the residence of an old family of Rajputs, the descendants of the former Rajas of Madhkar. It was one of the ceded villages. The village possesses a lower primary school

where the daily average attendance is 15. A market is held here every Tuesday. The population according to the 1901 census was 2166. It is mainly a Hindu village and contained 2034 Hindus whilst Muhammadans numbered 132. The area is 1899 acres of which 770 acres are under cultivation.

MAHTOSH, *Tahsil* BILASPUR.

The village of Mahtosh stands at a distance of eight miles south-east of the headquarters of the tahsil. An unmetalled road from Bilaspur to Shishgarh passes to the east of the village. The village is said to have been founded by one Raja Mahtab Singh during the Rohilla supremacy more than 100 years ago. It is inhabited by several castes of whom the Thakurs, the Muraos, the Baghbans, the Chamars and the Pathans are mostly engaged in agriculture, while the rest carry on their own hereditary occupations as well. There are two hamlets in the village, one called after Ganga Ram who founded it about 46 years ago in the north-western corner, and the other called the *mazra* of Kuli which stands on the Kuli, a petty stream, and was founded by Jasaundi Padhan more than 30 years ago. An upper primary school is located in a building of its own outside the village to the south. The average daily attendance in the school is 28. A market is held here every Sunday. Irrigation is afforded by the Bhakra canal. The population according to the census of 1901 was 1604, Hindus numbering 1409 and Muhammadans 195. A fair is held here on the 10th day of the Muharram every year. The area of the village is 1168 acres of which 905 acres are under cultivation.

MANPUR, *Tahsil* SUAR.

The village of Manpur derives its name from one Man Khan who founded it 160 years ago. The Rampur-Naini Tal road passes to the east of the village and there is a bungalow built on the banks of the Naya river. It was the headquarters of the Suar tahsil in former days and lies at a distance of 20 miles from Rampur. The soil of the village does not require much rain and the chief crops are maize and rice. A fair is held here on the 10th day of the Muharram every year. Another

important fair is held on the 9th of Bhadon to worship the Zahirpir. The fair is an old one and is well attended. A dispensary has lately been established in the village. There is a lower primary school maintained by the state with an average daily attendance of 18. A market is held here every Tuesday. The population of the village according to the census of 1901 was 1107, Muhammadans numbering 826 and Hindus 280. The total area of the village is 1094 acres of which 884 acres are under cultivation.

MILAK, *Tahsil* MILAK.

Milak, the headquarters of the tahsil of that name, stands on the Nihal river and is generally known as Milak Asadullahpur. The road from Bareilly to Moradabad passes through the heart of the town. An unmetalled road from Shahabad to Bilaspur via Patwai crosses the former near the state bungalow. The place is inhabited by different castes, most of whom are cultivators. The town has a large masonry building occupied by the tahsil with several out-houses for the tahsil staff. It has a police station and a dispensary. There is also a dak bungalow and a sarai. A cattle pound is attached to the police station. Milak is a railway station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway midway between Rampur and Bareilly. There are two factories where sugar-extracting machines are recast. The opening of the railway has raised the trade of the town considerably and it is very probable that the town will assume more importance in the near future. A vernacular middle school is maintained there at the expense of the state at which the average daily attendance is 80. There is a permanent bazar containing several brick-built shops. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays of every week at which some cattle-dealing also takes place. Irrigation is carried out by means of canals. The population of the town according to the census of 1901 was 1999 out of which Hindus numbered 1168 and Muhammadans 830. The area is 297 acres of which 189 acres are under cultivation.

MILAK *Tahsil.*

The tahsil of Milak is bounded by the Bilaspur tahsil in the north and the Huzur tahsil on the west. The Bareilly district and

the Shahabad tahsil form its southern and eastern boundaries. The tahsil contains 205 villages of which 93 belong to the new ilaqa ceded to the state by the British Government in recognition of services rendered during the mutiny. In this ilaqa the state respects the proprietary rights of *zamindars* as far as the collection of revenue is concerned, but in other respects the laws of the state hold good. Settlements are made with the zamindars for a period of 20 years.

The total area of the tahsil is 155 square miles or 99,200 acres: the cultivated area amounts to 73,415 acres. Thirty per cent. of this land is cropped twice in the year. Much of the rest is arable waste which is being gradually reclaimed for cultivation.

The tahsil receives its irrigation from the waters of the Kosi, the Pilakhar, the Sainjni and the Bhakra. The total area irrigated, according to the figures of 1316 Fasli, was 11,953 acres.

Autumn crops cover 44,000 acres, an area four times as great as that of the spring harvest. The chief products are maize and rice in the *kharif*, and wheat in the *rabi*.

There are altogether 23 vernacular schools in the tahsil, most of them being lower primary ones. The tahsili school of Milak is a vernacular middle school with a daily attendance of 80.

Since the opening of the Moradabad-Bareilly section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, trade has received a great impetus. There are two railway stations in the tahsil at Milak and Dhamora. The latter also contains a military encamping ground.

The metalled road from Moradabad to Bareilly runs through the length of the tahsil, while another road runs from Bilaspur to Milak crossing the Nahal river by a ferry near Khata. Other roads are those from Dhamora to Rathonda, from Patwai to Milak and from Milak to Kup, where there is a ferry across the Ramganga, while another road runs from Rampur to Bara with a ferry over the Nahal river near Bara. There are inspection bungalows at Milak, Param, Loha Dugaapur and Dhamora.

There is a branch post-office and a state dispensary at the headquarters of the tahsil.

There is an old and beautiful castle at Bara, which is sometimes used as a summer residence by His Highness the Nawab.

His Highness has a reserve forest near Param in which shooting and hunting are prohibited without his permission. Pig, nilgai and other animals are found there. The population according to the census of 1901 was 94,046. Hindus numbered 76,136 and Muhammadans 17,763. There were only 147 persons of other religions.

NAGARIA AQIL, *Tahsil* Huzur.

Nagalia, which is more commonly known as Nagalia Aqil, lies at a distance of 8 miles from the headquarters of the tahsil. The unmetalled road from Suar to Pipli passes to the north of the village. The village was founded by Aqil Padhan during the reign of Nawab Faiz-ullah Khan Bahadur. The inhabitants are all cultivators, except the Banjaras who are engaged in trade. A fair is held here on the 10th day of the Muharram attended by about 2000 persons. There is a lower primary school in the village where the average daily attendance is 37. The soil is below the general level and requires no irrigation. Only the Baghbans irrigate their fields from kachcha wells. The population according to the last census was 2430, Muhammadans numbering 1939 and Hiudus 491. The area is 1031 acres of which 815 acres are under cuitivation.

NAUGAWAN, *Tahsil* Huzur.

Naugawan is situated at a distance of four miles from Rampur. It is said to have been founded during the reign of the late Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur. An unmetalled road from Rampur to Bara passes through the village. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in trade while others supports themselves solely by agriculture. Irrigation is supplied by the Kosi canal. A fair is held here on the 10th day of the Muharram and more than 3000 persons attend the gathering. A market takes place every Thursday. The population according to the last census was 1386, Muhammadans numbering 709 and Hindus 677. The area is 761 acres of which 686 acres are cultivated.

NARPATNAGAR, *Tahsil* SUAR.

The village of Narpatnagar owes its origin to one Narpat Singh, who founded it 200 years ago. An unmetalled road to Naini Tal runs through the village. It lies at a distance of three miles north of Suar, the head quarters of the tahsil. Most of the inhabitants are agriculturists though some carry on a trade in sal timber. There is also some dealing in cattle. The chief manufacture of the village is baskets for winnowing corn which are called *chhaj*. There is a lower primary school in Narpatnagar at which the daily attendance is 20. A market is held here every Thursday. Irrigation is provided by the Naia canal. The population according to the census of 1901 was 2027 against 1824 in 1881. Muhammadans numbered 1473 and Hindus 554. The area is 1370 acres of which 1181 acres are cultivated.

PANJABNAGAR, HUZUR *Tahsil.*

The village of Panjabnagar stands at a distance of four miles from Rampur and is said to have been founded about 400 years ago. The unmetalled road from Rampur to Saifni runs to the west of the village. The protective dyke which has been thrown up to check the waters of the Kosi river runs through the lands of the village and has been of great use. There is a lake in the village with an abundant supply of fish. There is a lower primary school here with an average daily attendance of 24. No trade of any importance is carried on by the people. The chief occupation of the villagers is agriculture. The population according to the 1901 census was 1047 of which Muhammadans numbered 406 and Hindus 641. The area is 733 acres of which 652 acres are cultivated.

PARAM, *Tahsil* MILAK.

Param is one of the oldest villages in the state. It lies at a distance of 4 miles to the north of the headquarters of the tahsil. An unmetalled road from Milak to Kup runs to the west. The village is said to have been founded by Thakur Param Singh. There is a state inspection bungalow on the ruins of an old building in the village. The chief products of the village are sugarcane,

wheat and gram. It is a good pigsticking ground and lies in the extreme south-eastern corner of the state. Irrigation is afforded by the Kosi canal, but some of the land is also irrigated from tanks. The population was 1532 persons in 1901, of whom Hindus numbered 1372 and Muhammadans 160. The area is 2161 acres, of which 1102 acres are under cultivation.

PATWAI, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

Patwai, which lies at a distance of 7 miles from the headquarters of the tahsil and 10 miles from Rampur, is an important village. According to tradition the village was founded by Ahir immigrants who came here from Muttra about 400 years ago. The metalled road from Rampur to Shahabad runs near by to the east of the village, while a second-class road from Milak to Jolpur passes to the north of it. It is inhabited by different castes, of whom the weavers only are engaged in trade. There is a police station, a pound and a government branch post office in the village. An inspection bungalow stands near the police station. There are two sarais here, a *kachcha* sarai inside the village and a masonry sarai outside the village on the metalled road. The average daily attendance in the Patwai lower primary school is 23. The school is located in a building of its own inside the village. Markets are held here every Monday and Thursday. Cattle dealing is also carried on in the bazar. A fair is held here on the 10th day of Muharram every year. Irrigation is supplied by the Kosi canal. The crops are sometimes injured by floods. According to the census of 1901 the population was 1540. Classified according to religion, there were 603 Muhammadans and 936 Hindus. The area is 731 acres of which 518 acres, are cultivated.

RAMPUR, *Tahsil* HUZUR.

Rampur, the capital of the state and the chief place of residence of its ruler, lies in north latitude 28° 48′ and east longitude 78° 5′. The town, according to the survey of 1892, covers an area of 2·54 square miles and is encircled by a dense bamboo hedge about 10 miles in circumference in which there are 10 gates. All the masonry buildings in the town are of modern construction and many improvements have been made since 1887.

Indeed the town has undergone so many changes not only in its external aspect, but also in the mode of life of its inhabitants, that it would be almost impossible even for a local man to find any resemblance between the Rampur of olden times and the Rampur of to-day. There have been improvements in every direction. The reconstructed buildings inside the fort, the two chauks known as Nawabganj and Chauk Muhammad Sayid Khan, the old guest house and the new *farrashkhana* present an imposing aspect to the eye of the visitor. Inside the fort, the Hamid Manzil with the LaTouche hall, the Rang Mahal, the Machchi Bhawan or palace generally occupied by His Highness, the Mahal Sarais and the Imambara have been rebuilt during the present reign. The fine wall surrounding the fort is pierced by two gates called the Hamid and Wright gates with six minarets, each mounted with a gun. The fort is supplied with electric light and fans. The old bazar and kothi of Safdarganj have been purchased and rebuilt after a beautiful design. The court houses have been rebuilt with additions near the western or Hamid gate of the fort, while the civil and criminal courts have been located in the newly erected Safdarganj building. A stately house has been erected in the Khas Bagh about half a mile from the Nawab gate. Other buildings of importance are the new guest house, the chief engineer's bungalow, and a bungalow on the Rampur-Shahabad road near the Rampur railway station. The kothi and its surroundings at the Khusru Bagh, a short distance outside the city, have been replaced by a splendid double-storeyed palace with an encircling wall the perimeter of which is double that of the old one. The artillery lines, the Sadar hospital, the state high school, the Sadar Kotwali, the *gao-khana*, the *pilkhana*, the stables and many other buildings have been built inside the city. The bazar also has been remodelled. Another building of importance lying in the south-western corner of the city is the Mahal Sarai. This building, which was formerly the residence of Sahibzada Mahmud Ali Khan, step-brother of the late Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, has been rebuilt on a beautiful plan. The old Benazir and Badri-Munir palaces have been remodelled and extended. All these buildings were designed and built under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Wright, the chief engineer of the state, to whom the public works

department of the state owes its origin. The infantry lines in the north, the Gurkha lines, the cavalry lines in the south and the police lines in the east all had their origin in the present reign.

The trade of the city has made a great advance. Not only has the number of shops doubled in the last 20 years, but consumption and imports have risen correspondingly. Exports have shared in the rise, and though exact figures are not available, it is safe to say that they have increased nearly one hundred per cent., especially the export of corn, which was once prohibited. The opening of the railway and the construction of other means of communication have been influential in the spread of progress. The roads inside the town have been extended and metalled and several new ones have been laid out. The drainage system has been improved and, as has been mentioned above, two masonry dams have been built across the city by means of which the site has been protected from the Kosi floods, which in former days caused much trouble. Many of the houses of the people, which were for the most part thatched or in some cases covered with tiles, have been replaced by masonry houses of greatly superior quality. All this has increased the demand for labour and materials and the consequent rise in wages and prices has tended to the prosperity of the artisan and labouring classes.

Other industries and manufactures have been noticed in the previous chapter.

The population of the city according to the census of 1901 was 78,758, of whom Muhammadans numbered approximately 60,000.

RASULPUR, *Tahsil* SUAR.

The village of Rasulpur, which is generally known as Rasulpur Naugaza, stands at a distance of five miles from the headquarters of the tahsil and is said to have been founded about 150 years ago. Naugaza is a *mazra* of the village. A second-class road from Rampur to Naini Tal runs to the west, and another from Suar to Bilaspur to the north of the village. With a very few exceptions the inhabitants of the village are

cultivators. Rasulpur possesses a bungalow and an English dispensary maintained at the expense of the state, and also a camping ground. A dyke to check the water of the Kosi river has been built between the latter and the village. The population at the 1901 census was 1328, of whom 1098 were Muhammadans and 230 Hindus. The area of the village is 741 acres, out of which 650 acres are under cultivation.

SAGARPUR, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

This town lies at a distance of 8 miles from Rampur and stands between the Ramganga and Gangan rivers near their junction. It is said to have been founded by one Sagar Mal about 300 years ago. The chief cultivating caste is that of the Lodhas. Some of the Banias, the butchers and the weavers are also engaged in trade. There is a sarai to accommodate travellers. The crops are sometimes injured by floods from the Ramganga and the Gangan. There is a ferry during the rains and a bridge of boats at other seasons on the Ramganga river. A fair is held on the 9th of Bhadon for one day only, at which not less than 2000 persons attend the worship of the Zahirpir. A lower primary school is maintained at Sagarpur at the expense of the state, and the average daily attendance is 22. Markets are held here twice a week on Fridays and Saturdays. The soil does not need irrigation except in certain places where the villagers sink *kachcha* wells for the purpose. The population according to the 1901 census was 2035, Muhammadans numbering 1037 and Hindus 964. There was a marked decrease in population as compared with the census of 1891, when the number stood at 3006. The decrease, which was remarkable in 1881 also, is chiefly due to the loss of crops and the occurrence of floods caused by the Ramganga. The area of the village is 188 acres, of which 126 acres are under cultivation.

SAIFNI, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

Saifni, which stands at a distance of 9 miles from the head-quarters of the tahsil and 14 miles from Rampur city, lies on the Ramganga river. The village has a long and interesting history. According to tradition it was founded more than 5000 years

ago by a Hindu potentate named Raja Sarwa, who had established his authority in the locality. This Raja Sarwa built the fort of Saifni with 1000 openings or gates and it was for this reason that the town came to be named "Sahasra-Phani," since *sahasra* means 1000 and *phani* an opening. The fort occupied a position between the present Saifni and the villages of Sheopuri. The ruins of its walls are still to be found in the town of Shahabad near the English dispensary. The name "Sahasra-Phani" in course of time was corrupted into Saifni. Raja Sarwa, who was also called Bhuri Sarwa from a famous elephant in his possession, took part in the war of the Mahabharata and was killed in battle with Duryodhan. The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond which belonged to the Raja was taken away with a piece of flesh from his dead body by a kite and dropped in the Karnal jungle. The *zamindar* of the place found it and presented the diamond to Duryodhan. The diamond remained in the possession of many Hindu dynasties which ruled at Delhi. The later history of the Koh-i-Noor is well known. The ruin of Saifni began after the death of Bhuri Sarwa when the Katehriya Rajas took possession of the fort and called it the Katehriya fort. Till the reign of Shahjahan the fort remained in their possession. Bhuri Sarwa is said to have been of Gujar descent and a few of his descendants still remain in the village of Kup. Rustam Khan, the Subadar of Sambhal, attacked the stronghold but could not capture it for two years. He was compelled eventually to blow up the fort and traces of the mine still exist. Rustam Khan killed the Raja and other Sardars such as Raja Gadambar, Raja Kisarpur, Raja Jagesar, and the Rajas of Bhitargaon and Lakhnaur. He then demolished the fort and other buildings of importance. Only 100 out of 1000 gates were left.

A second-class road from Shahabad to Kundarkhi in the Moradabad district passes through the village, which also possesses a police outpost and a pound. A kothi for the residence of the Nawab stands in the village, which being situated on high ground is considered a very healthy place. It contains a small permanent bazar and a fair is held here on the 9th of Bhadon every year, when about 3000 persons attend the worship of the Zahirpir. There is a lower primary school in the village with

an average daily attendance of 37. Markets are held here on Thursdays and Fridays. Some of the Banias are engaged in trade while the rest of the inhabitants live by agriculture. Trade in sugar is prosecuted on a small scale. The population according to the census of 1901 was 2193, of whom Muhammadans numbered 915 and Hindus 1262. The area is 1556 acres, of which 1092 acres are under cultivation.

SAINTAKHERA, *Tahsil* TANDA.

Saintakhera stands at a distance of two miles from the headquarters of the tahsil. The site of the village was once covered by the forest of Pula, and it was for this reason that it received its present name. It used to be the capital of a Hindu Raja, and there still exist a tank with masonry embankments, a fort or *garhi* and masonry wells dating back to that period. A masonry temple, in commemoration of a sati, about 400 years old stands in the village. The ruins of another temple where the worship of Durga is still carried on are to be found here. The temple was founded 500 years ago and it fell down some 70 years since. The Tanda-Lalpur road runs to the south. There is a lower primary school in Saintakhera, where the average daily attendance is 17. The Bahalla canal irrigates a part of the village. The population according to the census of 1901 was 1147. Hindus numbered 860 and Muhammadans 287. The area is 2349 acres, of which 1028 acres are under cultivation.

SHAHABAD, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

Shahabad, the capital of the tahsil of that name, stands on the Ramganga river at a distance of 16 miles south from Rampur. It lies in 28° 33′ latitude and 79° 4′ longitude. It is one of the healthiest places in the state. According to tradition the town was founded by Rustam Khan, who invaded the country during the reign of the Emperor Shahjahan and called it after the name of his emperor. It was the capital of the old Katehriya Rajas, as was mentioned in connection with Saifni, an older village. The ruins of old buildings are traceable

at several places, some of which call for special notice. These are a minaret near the English dispensary, a masonry well called the Shumar well in the muhalla of the weavers, another masonry well in muhalla Kirpalpur and the *ganj* of "Shuhada" outside the town to the east. The well in muhalla Kirpalpur contains an inscription which dates from the year 551 of the Jalusi era. In addition to the places mentioned there is a masonry baradari of that period inside the old Khanchi building. Shahabad also contains a modern castle which is the country residence of the Nawab. It was formerly a small house containing not more than a dozen rooms and a number of mahal sarais or zanana buildings with a terraced garden. In 1903 the present building, which is double-storeyed, was erected in place of the old house. Additions and alterations were made in the mahal sarais and the garden, which has been extended on all sides of the castle and is called the Lakhi garden. It stands on high ground whilst below the castle lies, a lake which adds greatly to the beauty of the building.

The metalled road from Rampur to the castle passes through Shahabad while one second-class road runs from Shahabad to Saifni and another to Aonla in the Bareilly district. There is a permanent masonry bazar in Shahabad in the middle of which the tahsil stands. Several old Pathan families live in the town. Some of the Afghans, Sayids and the Banias are engaged in trade while the butchers and shepherds rear cattle. Shahabad is the centre of the sugar trade. The tahsil, the police station, a pound and an English dispensary are situated in the town. A vernacular middle school is located here with an average daily attendance of 75. The government post office is near the tahsil building. A bridge of boats is built over the Ramganga in the summer months. Several gatherings of a religious character take place in the town every year, of which the most important are those at the Muharram, the Ids, the Dasehra, the Ganga Ashnan, the Chanda Khartal and the Zahirpir. Markets are held here twice a week on Sundays and Wednesdays. The population according to the census of 1901 was 7338, of whom 4586 were Muhammadans and 2747 Hindus. The area is 2007 acres, of which 1096 acres are under cultivation.

SHAHABAD *Tahsil.*

The tahsil of Shahabad, which is situated in the south-western corner, is one of the richest and most important in the state. It consists of 210 villages, of which 25 belong to the new ilaqa. The area according to the survey of 1882 is 1663 square miles or 106,482 acres, of which 75,738 acres are cultivated, 17,704 acres culturable and 13,040 acres unculturable waste land. The last named area includes the *khadir* of the Ramganga, village sites, roads and graveyards. It is bounded by the Huzur tahsil on the north, the Budaun district on the south, the Moradabad district on the west and the Milak tahsil on the east. The Ramganga flows through the tahsil from the north-west to the south-east. Nearly all the villages that lie near the river are subject to its inundation. Owing to the frequent changes of its course the waters of the Ramganga can hardly ever be utilized for irrigation. The only other western stream in the tahsil is the Gangan, whose waters irrigate its western villages. A first-class metalled road runs from Rampur to Shahabad. An unmetalled road from Saifni to Shahabad and thence to Budaun runs through the tahsil and another from Saifni to Milak. The Shahabad, Saifni and Patwai police circles have all the villages of the tahsil within their jurisdiction. The climate of the tahsil is generally healthy. The castle at Shahabad, the country residence of the Nawab, and the Saifni *kothi* are its most important buildings. The tahsil is administered as a sub-division of the state in the charge of a tahsildar. Its headquarters are at Shahabad, 19 miles from Rampur. The soil is generally loam. The chief products are wheat and sugarcane, and trade in sugar is extensively carried on. The population of the tahsil has steadily increased during the past 30 years. According to the enumeration of 1881 it contained a total of 60,444 souls, which rose to 82,716 in 1901. Classified according to religion there were 59,074 Hindus, 23,503 Muhammadans and 139 others.

There are 22 upper primary vernacular schools in the tahsil, besides the vernacular middle school at Shahabad.

SUAR *Tahsil.*

Suar, the most northerly tahsil of the state, is bounded on the east by the Bilaspur tahsil and on the west by the Tanda tahsil and the Kosi river. The northern boundary is formed by the Kashipur pargana of the Naini Tal district, while the Huzur and Bilaspur tahsils adjoin it on the south. The total area of the tahsil according to the survey of 1892 is 95,360 acres. Of this land under cultivation amounts to 75,898 acres, while 1683 are shown as culturable and the rest as unculturable waste land. The only canals in the tahsil are the Ghoga and Rajpurni canals. The Rampur-Naini Tal road runs due north through the tahsil with a staging bungalow at Suar. The Moradabad-Naini Tal road passes through the northern part of the tahsil with a ferry on the Kosi river near Darhial and another at Naiya near Manpur. At Naiya there is an iron girder bridge with a single span of 80 feet: at Ghoga there is a ferry. An unmetalled road runs from Suar to Bilaspur. The villages of the tahsil are distributed among the three police circles of Suar, Milak Khanam and Azimnagar. There are two dispensaries, one at Suar and the other at Manpur. The climate of the tahsil, especially in the north, is unhealthy owing to the proximity of the Tarai. The rivers and streams of the tahsil are the Kosi, the Naiya, the Ghoga, the Hathi Chinghar, the Bamna and the Rajpurni. The *kharif* crops do better in this tahsil than those of the *rabi* harvest. The number of schools in the tahsil according to the latest returns is 15, but with the exception of the vernacular middle school at Suar all are of the lower primary standard.

The population of the tahsil together with Tanda at the census of 1901 was 104,667, of whom 60,415 were Muhammadans, 44,173 Hindus and 79 of other religions.

The population of the tahsil is wholly agricultural and the chief exports are red chilies, maize and rice.

SUAR, *Tahsil* Suar.

Suar, the headquarters of the tahsil of that name, was founded about 145 years ago by one Sewa Singh. It lies at a distance of 15 miles north from Rampur. An unmetalled road from Rampur to Naini Tal runs to the east and another from Moradabad

to Naini Tal passes it at a distance of two miles. The Kosi river flows to the west of the village. There is an inspection bungalow on the Rampur-Naini Tal road. The tahsil is located in a building near which are quarters for the tahsildar and his staff. There is a police station, a dispensary and a pound in the village and all are located in buildings of modern construction. A branch post office is situated here under the Rampur sub-post office. There is a vernacular upper primary school, at which the average daily attendance is 60. Markets are held here twice a week on Sundays and Wednesdays. The only fair held here is that at the Muharram. The population of the town according to the census of 1901 was 1130, Muhammadans numbering 582 and Hindus 548. The area is 685 acres, of which 484 acres are under cultivation.

TANDA *Tahsil.*

Tanda is a sub-tahsil having only 42 villages in it. It is bounded on the north by the Suar tahsil and on the south by the Huzur tahsil. The Moradabad district forms its western, and the Kosi river its eastern boundary. The only river flowing through the tahsil is the Bahalla. There are three staging bungalows in the tahsil, one in the extreme north on the Bahalla canal near Rajpura, another at Sirka near Darhial where the Bahalla canal is divided into two sections, and the third at Tanda. The *kharif* crops are better than those of the *rabi*, rice and maize in the former and wheat in the latter being the most important products of the tahsil. There are altogether seven schools in the tahsil. Its area is 26,912 acres of which 16,862, are under cultivation. The waste lands amount to 2938 acres, most of this being the *khadir* of the Kosi and Bahalla rivers. The population of this tract was included at the last census in that of the Suar tahsil.

TANDA, *Tahsil* TANDA.

Tanda, the headquarters of the sub-tahsil of that name, lies at a distance of 14 miles from Rampur in the north-western corner of the state. It is situate in 28° 58′ latitude and 79° 0′ longitude. The chief inhabitants of the place are the Banjaras and Baghbans. The Moradabad-Naini Tal metalled road runs through the town and an unmetalled road from

Rampur to Tanda joins it. Tanda is famous for its trade in rice, which is brought in from adjoining places to be prepared. The important old buildings are a mosque, an *Idgah* and a temple. The Tanda upper primary school has an average daily attendance of 60. The Tanda dispensary has been doing good work and the number of patients treated in 1909 was 18,937. The village contains a bungalow, the tahsil, a police station, a pound and a sarai. Irrigation is afforded by the Bahalla canal. The crops are sometimes injured by floods from the Bahalla river. Markets are held here twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays. There is also a permanent bazar here. The population of the town according to the census of 1901 was 7983, of whom 6470 were Muhammadans and 1504 Hindus. The area is 1215 acres, of which 859 acres are under cultivation.

UNCHAGAON, *Tahsil* SHAHABAD.

The village of Unchagaon stands at a distance of five miles from the headquarters of the tahsil, and is so named because it stands on a *khera* or raised mound. It was founded by Pande Nathmal Das about 125 years ago. Most of the inhabitants are cultivators except a few who carry on trade also. A fair is held here on the 9th of Bhadon to worship the Zahirpir. It lasts for a day only and some 1500 persons attend it. The village contains a lower primary school with an average daily attendance of 16. The population numbers 1015 souls, Muhammadans contributing 111 and Hindus 904 of the total. The area is 1039 acres, of which 753 acres are under cultivation.

Gazetteer of Rampur.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

RAMPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Huzur tahsil, including Rampur municipality and cantonment.	178,333	92,584	85,749	73,772	39,160	34,612	104,051	53,153	50,898	510	271	239
Suar including Tanda Sub-tahsil.	104,667	55,120	49,547	44,173	23,401	20,772	60,415	31,678	28,737	79	41	38
Milak	94,046	50,018	44,028	76,136	40,439	35,697	17,763	9,487	8,276	147	92	55
Shahabad	82,716	44,273	38,443	59,074	31,809	27,265	23,503	12,395	11,108	139	69	70
Bilaspur	73,450	38,992	34,458	37,978	20,346	17,632	35,431	18,620	16,811	41	26	15
Total ...	533,212	280,987	252,225	291,133	155,155	135,978	241,163	125,333	115,830	916	499	417

Table II.—*Population by thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rampur	76,618	38,292	38,326	17 371	9,139	8,232	58,870	28,958	29,912	377	195	182
Milak	69,340	36,461	32,879	56,637	29,762	26,875	12,553	6,611	5,942	150	88	62
Shahabad	59,906	33,616	26,290	41,918	23,817	18,101	17,897	9,750	8,147	91	49	42
Kemri	56,986	30,072	26,914	37,327	19,780	17,547	19,595	10,259	9,336	64	33	31
Suar	49,951	25,967	23,984	20,951	10,852	10,099	28,964	15,099	13,865	36	16	20
Bilaspur	46,921	24,873	22,048	24,353	13,019	11,334	22,546	11,836	10,710	22	18	4
Azimnagar	44,449	23,205	21,244	20,499	10,400	10,099	23,934	12,794	11,140	16	11	5
Tanda	42,011	22,221	19,790	17,371	9,307	8,064	24,597	12,889	11,708	43	25	18
Patwai	41,894	21,204	20,690	32,707	16,649	16,058	9,143	4,530	4,613	44	25	19
Haweli Shahr ...	33,182	18,423	14,759	16,934	9,585	7,349	16,180	8,800	7,380	68	38	30
Milak Khanam ...	11,954	6,653	5,301	5,065	2,845	2,220	6,884	3,807	3,077	5	1	4
Total ...	533,212	280,987	252,225	291,133	155,155	135,978	241,163	125,333	115,830	916	499	417

Table III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1900 ...	9,879	5,179	4,700	17·29	7,649	4,273	3,376	13·39
1901 ...	8,805	4,755	4,050	15·41	6,359	3,463	2,896	11·13
1902 ...	11,929	6,541	5,388	20·88	8,766	4,971	3,795	15·35
1903 ...	12,051	6,603	5,448	21·09	13,020	7,080	5,940	22·79
1904 ...	14,044	7,222	6,822	24·58	7,285	4,143	3,142	12·31
1905 ...	13,783	7,134	6,649	24·12	10,607	5,925	4,682	18·56
1906 ...	14,015	7,050	6,965	24·53	12,494	6,825	5,669	21·87
1907 ...	10,772	5,619	5,153	18·85	12,735	6,783	5,952	22·29
1908 ...	11,250	6,371	4,879	19·69	12,281	6,286	5,995	21·45
1909 ...	9,760	5,529	4,231	17·08	13,805	7,444	6,361	24·12
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916								
1917 ...								
1918 ...								
1919 ...								
1920 ...								

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1900	17,649	...	1,199	61	6,115	274
1901	6,358	...	320	100	5,577	361
1902	8,766	...	263	544	7,513	446
1903	13,022	...	100	3,100	8,400	200
1904	7,285	...	200	600	3,200	400
1905	10,607	600	325	550	6,204	300
1906	12,494	1,529	255	420	7,321	440
1907	12,735	2,121	431	1,218	4,970	287
1908	12,281	3	359	259	6,695	561
1909	13,783	3	77	47	8,794	651
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1316 fasli.

Tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Huzur tahsil ...	112,599	12,567	14,548	6,656	5,896	636	124	...	78,828	85,484	5,211
Milak	99,741	9,733	16,593	11,954	9,412	812	354	1,376	61,461	73,415	28,355
Shahabad ...	106,483	13,040	17,705	13,486	3,645	7,623	2,218	...	62,252	75,738	20,025
Bilaspur ...	129,779	11,598	55,403	17,386	17,048	140	...	198	45,392	62,778	17,350
Suar	95,710	18,129	1,683	6,163	225	178	5,639	121	69,735	75,898	22,282
Tanda	26,913	2,939	7,112	3,098	1,630	820	268	380	13,764	16,862	716
Total ...	571,225	68,006	113,044	58,743	37,856	10,209	8,603	2,075	331,432	390,175	93,939

Table VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Huzur tahsil.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1307	24,992	15,851	5,996	3,145	52,741	3,604	2,653	3,365	14,519	5,055	23,545
1308	21,253	14,059	4,201	2,993	62,261	4,203	3,504	3,585	19,113	4,454	27,402
1309	25,585	16,813	5,225	3,547	57,188	3,815	2,765	3,253	14,556	6,203	26,596
1310	42,812	30,542	2,840	9,430	56,693	2,963	2,902	4,184	20,900	2,940	22,804
1311	47,950	34,250	3,150	10,550	57,160	9,278	1,826	2,323	16,800	3,530	23,403
1312	62,954	35,338	3,315	24,301	60,085	3,406	2,580	3,580	18,762	4,176	27,581
1313	54,760	39,478	4,502	10,780	59,286	6,916	4,905	5,217	11,979	2,898	27,371
1314	80,583	61,817	4,099	14,667	64,237	3,841	964	5,586	25,201	1,741	26,904
1315	36,494	17,923	8,630	9,941	70,894	7,312	7,344	4,320	25,055	2,202	24,661
1316	45,010	26,949	8,830	9,231	65,144	6,198	3,672	3,568	19,953	2,452	29,301
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Shahabad.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1307	21,696	19,478	1,564	654	37,642	8,100	4,632	5,002	13,808	2,783	3,317
1308	22,935	20,373	1,782	780	38,401	8,090	4,590	4,805	12,688	2,936	5,292
1309	26,651	23,859	1,724	1,068	36,906	8,010	4,673	4,909	11,726	2,478	5,110
1310	18,721	14,543	1,770	2,408	38,256	7,706	4,962	5,013	10,251	3,442	6,882
1311	19,273	13,982	2,256	3,035	37,393	7,933	7,143	4,892	9,333	2,500	5,592
1312	24,136	17,691	3,502	2,943	36,070	8,212	5,025	4,903	10,202	1,385	6,343
1313	21,590	15,874	2,594	3,122	35,730	7,398	4,525	4,109	10,453	2,493	6,752
1314	22,115	16,213	3,510	2,392	35,976	7,750	5,315	4,792	10,521	1,943	5,655
1315	20,220	18,107	1,116	997	36,156	8,452	5,285	3,878	9,906	2,831	5,804
1316	19,920	17,845	989	1,086	33,722	8,203	5,682	3,665	10,246	2,355	3,571
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

Table VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Milak.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Bajra alone and mixed	Juar, alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1307	15,836	7,596	5,178	3,062	54,264	2,206	6,499	4,388	15,796	3,614	21,761
1308	16,621	8,249	5,241	3,131	52,857	2,212	6,389	3,276	15,363	3,114	22,503
1309	16,870	8,382	5,318	3,170	53,419	2,209	6,384	2,995	15,757	2,442	23,632
1310	8,297	6,299	1,729	269	55,829	2,205	6,425	3,600	18,503	2,105	22,991
1311	8,111	6,307	1,481	323	56,210	2,215	6,525	3,504	18,941	2,210	22,815
1312	8,404	6,451	1,703	250	56,482	2,223	6,584	3,892	18,893	2,115	22,775
1313	8,321	6,506	1,529	286	57,371	2,325	6,625	3,952	19,142	2,331	22,996
1314	8,291	6,376	1,650	265	56,924	2,288	6,597	3,947	18,980	2,215	22,898
1315	8,210	6,450	1,554	206	55,804	2,296	6,636	2,841	18,326	2,495	23,210
1316	8,487	6,758	1,495	234	56,793	2,354	6,592	3,504	19,387	2,552	22,404
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Bilaspur.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Bajra, alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1307	28,503	24,522	976	3,005	25,859	620	673	2,574	13,000	2,986	6,006
1308	30,156	23,844	3,106	3,206	28,039	636	720	2,643	14,980	2,992	6,068
1309	28,134	21,687	2,892	3,555	29,423	535	810	2,455	15,870	3,890	5,863
1310	23,835	12,225	7,860	3,750	32,657	756	938	2,466	20,729	1,958	5,810
1311	26,319	16,011	7,473	2,835	19,938	567	1,366	1,534	9,882	2,041	4,548
1312	28,506	13,614	10,319	4,573	27,916	981	1,058	2,703	16,797	2,448	3,929
1313	30,478	15,186	9,556	5,736	23,189	962	1,169	2,462	11,123	1,691	5,782
1314	26,693	11,964	9,367	5,362	30,319	901	1,230	2,555	19,415	2,021	4,197
1315	20,966	4,857	10,324	5,785	31,153	720	1,266	2,920	20,935	1,641	3,671
1316	21,949	7,573	9,696	4,680	26,882	1,339	2,596	2,377	11,490	2,486	6,594
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Suar.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1307	28,445	18,668	7,752	2,025	42,547	2,005	7,269	4,010	8,212	1,250	19,801
1308	27,923	19,058	6,872	1,993	38,390	7,000	400	4,062	4,332	2,103	20,493
1309	28,104	19,416	6,975	1,713	41,112	4,000	1,084	6,604	7,592	2,922	18,910
1310	16,631	7,035	1,356	8,240	41,599	1,000	1,103	9,380	7,907	2,597	19,612
1311	22,846	8,857	6,932	7,057	41,918	2,000	1,007	8,270	8,208	2,044	20,389
1312	11,728	3,319	738	7,671	40,753	2,000	590	8,005	7,220	2,707	20,231
1313	15,464	6,912	810	7,742	45,891	2,000	1,001	10,103	8,175	1,778	22,834
1314	15,423	8,123	404	6,896	44,131	2,001	3,160	6,301	8,698	2,290	21,681
1315	12,582	5,010	7,101	471	44,734	2,000	2,001	7,012	13,012	420	20,289
1316	5,957	4,635	852	470	32,793	3,000	4,300	4,503	13,282	454	7,254
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Tanda.*

Year.	Rabi.				Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram alone and mixed.	Total.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.											
1307	6,580	4,075	1,228	1,277	9,361	417	417	582	5,333	886	1,726
1308	6,335	3,472	1,355	1,508	11,905	526	481	668	6,296	1,395	2,539
1309	7,358	4,004	1,591	1,763	13,931	542	592	740	8,542	700	2,815
1310	5,353	3,473	1,074	806	10,938	540	503	756	8,265	389	485
1311	4,806	2,830	522	1,454	12,362	1,810	694	555	7,213	347	1,743
1312	5,916	3,513	1,488	915	12,091	480	603	678	7,960	500	1,870
1313	6,346	4,488	501	1,357	12,978	655	538	890	7,908	571	2,416
1314	6,250	3,935	1,042	1,273	13,136	467	573	706	8,914	641	1,835
1315	5,183	3,454	534	1,195	14,092	663	727	720	9,449	504	2,029
1316	7,978	4,436	1,922	1,620	13,411	632	695	627	8,773	395	2,289
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

TABLE VII.—*Criminal justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—													
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under Opium Act.	Cases under Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ...	16	6	17	6	52	20	228	15	85	87	42	2	3	9
1897 ...	12	3	26	5	58	13	238	57	88	121	38	3	2	14
1898 ...	2	3	42	4	41	21	120	39	53	46	35	4	2	6
1899 ...	...	6	20	3	36	12	164	37	35	44	55	21	...	14
1900 ...	5	2	11	3	31	11	132	93	43	94	39	2	...	8
1901 ...	15	5	27	6	31	10	122	19	40	47	75	12	4	5
1902 ...	18	2	37	11	33	29	120	13	33	54	54	72	1	4
1903 ...	10	4	41	3	48	32	438	16	34	117	109	98	1	8
1904 ...	14	4	44	5	39	44	364	9	20	91	43	48	1	6
1905 ...	7	6	34	1	25	46	382	3	30	105	86	164	1	10
1906 ...	11	5	50	3	34	43	359	4	29	85	33	157	1	9
1907 ...	9	1	22	4	28	30	292	20	22	71	90	171	2	6
1908 ...	6	5	20	...	55	26	323	29	32	51	32	77	1	6
1909 ...	6	1	27	2	39	23	233	9	17	27	53	47	3	5
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	803	...	416	610	177	433
1902	926	...	441	634	157	477
1903	1,023	...	505	773	158	606
1904	837	...	409	832	134	638
1905	873	...	502	783	169	576
1906	908	...	497	855	179	621
1907	825	...	454	718	175	517
1908	870	...	484	831	229	581
1909	613	...	350	525	132	351
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand of the new ilaqa at successive settlements.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Year of settlement.						
	1275 fasli.	1283 fasli.	1295 fasli.	1299 fasli.	1315 fasli.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	R .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Milak ...	87,199	...	1,05,475	...	1,23,285		
Shahabad ...	21,033	...	25,115	...	34,150		
Bilaspur ...	13,954	...	15,714	...	19,100		
Suar ...	...	4,485	...	4,803	...		

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1316 fasli.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hazur tahsil	......	5,78,203	69,908	6,48,111	7 9 3	5 12 1
Milak	......	4,47,188	54,883	5,02,071	6 10 8	5 0 6
Shahabad	......	4,58,932	55,855	5,14,787	6 12 9	4 13 4
Bilaspur	......	3,18,039	50,365	3,68,404	5 13 10	2 10 2
Suar	....	3,61,805	43,892	4,05,697	5 5 6	4 3 9
Tanda	......	97,740	11,883	1,09,623	6 8 0	4 1 2
	Total of the state ...	22,61,907	2,86,786	25,48,693	6 8 6	4 7 4

Table XI.—*Excise*.

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirits.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from			Number of shops for sale of		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including '*tari*.'	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	*Charas*.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.			Rs.		Md. s.	Rs.	Md. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1900 ...																	
1901 ...		38,429	46,174	Not prepared in the State.	4,583	No tax is levied on this drug.	44 39	10,031	20 0	53,043	2,519	697	86·95	188	80	35	35
1902 ...		39,768	51,317		5,745		60 39	12,054	24 30	57,567	1,248	737	107	226	80	35	35
1903 ...		36,006	40,210		5,892		67 17	11,575	28 17	53,473	1,769	676	110	217	80	35	35
1904 ...		36,075	*		6,176		70 0	11,290	26 24	53,541	1,703	677	116	212	86	35	35
1905 ...		38,000	*		6,176		70 0	11,411	26 0	55,587	†	714	116	214	86	35	35
1906 ...		38,000	*		6,179		72 0	14,833	35 0	59,012	†	714	116	278	86	35	35
1907 ...		40,053	*		6,176		69 25	12,311	37 25	58,540	†	751	116	231	86	35	35
1908 ...		40,000	*		10,984		62-10-6	13,508	34 5	64,492	†	751	206	253	86	35	35
1909 ...		40,000	*		19,230		31-5-4	21,235	29 6	80,465	3,945	751	361	398	75	35	35
1910 ...	180	64,098	54,979		14,930		41-35-13	23,807	40-18-15	103,015	7,234	1,207	280	447	74	35	42
1911 ...																	
1912 ...																	
1913 ...																	
1914 ...																	
1915 ...																	
1916 ...																	
1917 ...																	
1918 ...																	
1919 ...																	
1920 ...																	

* Spirit leased out, no figure for consumption therefore available.

† No charges owing to lease.

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts.	Total charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	24,659	452
1891-92	21,029	2,352
1892-93	31,578	1,211
1893-94	31,487	1,433
1894-95	37,982	2,072
1895-96	31,174	1,817
1896-97	32,852	1,598
1897-98	30,340	1,940
1898-99	28,249	3,460
1899-1900	30,920	1,834
1900-01	30,432	2,323
1901-02	35,251	1,375
1902-03	36,932	2,087
1903-04	41,103	2,423
1904-05	37,930	2,123
1905-06	44,591	2,589
1906-07	53,487	2,918
1907-08	54,116	3,370
1908-09	51,517	2,484
1909-10		
1910-11		
1911-12		
1912-13		
1913-14		
1914-15		
1915-16		
1916-17		
1917-18		
1918-19		
1919-20		

Table XIII.—*Municipality of Rampur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.								
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents including nazul.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900 ...	...	6,177	77	26,463	...	5,737	38,454	1,994	9,122	...	...	16,243	887	22,660	1,893	52,799
1900-01 ...	...	6,148	109	21,880	...	6,426	34,563	1,434	11,751	...	...	19,953	179	20,846	2,264	56,427
1901-02 ...	...	6,748	173	30,439	...	3,236	40,596	1,979	12,029		...	19,058	273	22,032	1,887	57,258
1902-03 ...	16,364	...	181	5,228	...	1,529	23,302	3,184	14,196	...	...	19,465	100	19,750	677	57,372
1903-04 ...	39,946	493	106	6,721	...	1,672	48,938	2,330	13,098	...	...	19,658	243	25,024	691	61,024
1904-05 ...	32,053	505	177	5,100	...	1,847	39,682	2,147	10,500	...	...	22,680	1,143	20,568	747	57,785
1905-06 ...	34,748	48	168	7,850	...	12,615	55,435	1,970	11,100	...	...	26,228	6,076	12,452	708	58,534
1906-07 ...	32,000	374	2	5,638	...	2,599	40,613	1,718	11,000	...	...	25,217	4,055	13,728	656	56,374
1907-08 ...	31,622	655	277	9,004	...	3,075	44,633	1,659	11,411	...	...	22,798	1,745	22,695	...	60,308
1908-09 ...	32,378	597	266	8,712	...	1,993	43,886	1,720	9,706	...	...	21,857	311	10,723	...	44,317
1909-10 ...																
1910-11 ...																
1911-12 ...																
1912-13 ...																
1913-14 ...																
1914-15 ...																
1915-16 ...																
1916-17 ...																
1917-18 ...																
1918-19 ...																
1919-20 ...																

TABLE XIV.—*Distribution of Police.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Office ...	3	3	16	...	...	..	...
Police lines ...	2	12	81	...	...	...	...
Court inspector's office.	1	5	18	...	...	...	...
Kotwali ...	2	15	85	80	...	...	...
Ganj	3	9	59	62	...	...	...
Haweli Shahr ...	1	3	19	...	...	81	2
Shahabad ...	1	5	26	...	10	140	17
Milak	1	5	20	...	20	152	2
Bilaspur ...	1	4	25	...	10	149	13
Azimnagar ...	1	3	13	...	...	112	6
Tanda	1	4	22	...	16	128	3
Suar	1	4	18	...	...	164	6
Kemri	2	2	14	...	...	158	4
[illegible]twai... ...	1	3	11	...	...	130	6
Total ...	21	77	427	142	56	1,214	59

TABLE XV.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary educat	
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Schola
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901 ...	103	3,644	97	1	239	...	102	3,405
1902 ...	99	3,797	125	1	245	...	98	3,552
1903 ...	119	4,381	133	9	1,300	.	110	3,081
1904 ...	129	5,057	157	18	1,628	157	111	3,429
1905 ...	149	5,611	174	18	1.592	174	131	4,019
1906 ...	150	5,772	188	19	1,643	188	131	4,129
1907 ..	146	5,442	192	19	1,513	192	127	3,929
1908 ...	147	4,965	201	18	1,292	201	129	3,673
1909 ...	147	4,970	200	18	1,290	200	129	3,680
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916								
1917 ...								
1918 ...								
1919 ...								
1920 ...								

List of schools, 1909.

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Rampur City ...	Rampur	High school ...	260
	Ditto	Vernacular middle school.	155
	Baz r Nasar-Ullah Khan	Arabic and religious ...	49
	Toghanka Gher ...	... ..	41
	Muhalla Kailash Khan ...	..	40
	Bajori Tola ...	... ...	38
	Rajdwara	... ...	60
	Nalapar	.. ...	37
	Gher Qalandar Khan ...	... ..	34
	Pahari Darwaza ...	... ..	69
	Gher Saifuddin Khan ...	... ..	45
	Gher Alaf Khan ...	Aided Urdu ..	20
	Gujar Tola ...	... ...	15
	Shahabad Darwaza ...	... ...	22
	Jhanda	... ...	17
	Baradari	... ...	18
	Pila Talab	... ...	22
	Bazar Safdarganj ...	... ..	25
	Pipal Tola	... ...	20
	Muhalla khotar ...	... ...	25
	Imli Jhulaiwali ...	... ...	18
	Gher Muhammad Ali Khan.	... ...	19
	Ganj	... ...	20
	Gher Bakhshi Murtaza Khan.	... ..	16
	Gher Hasan Khan ...	... ...	20
	Ziarat Akhwand Sahib	... ...	17
	Gher Naju Khan ...	... ...	19
	Domahla	... ...	17
	Bagh Anguri ...	... ...	20
	Muhalla Thakur Das ..	Aided Hindi ...	90
	Ganj	... ...	30
	Rajdwara	... ...	22
	Ditto	... ...	20
	Muhalla Qailas Khan	Girls' School (aided) ...	25
	Rajdwara	... ...	21
	Madarsa	... ...	16
	Gher Toghan ...	... ...	14
	Sarai Darwaza ...	... ...	20
Huzur Tahsil ...	Lalu Nagar ...	Upper Primary School...	21
	Rampura	... ...	26
	Naugawan	... ...	31
	Tumaria	... ...	14
	Khodpura	... ...	23
	Talibpur Bhut ...	... ..	20
	Nankar	... ...	17
	Kashipur	... ...	28
	Mankara	... ...	15
	Ajitpur	... ...	33
	Panjab Nagar ...	... ...	24
	Nagaria Aqil ...	... ...	37
	Khandia	... ..	22
	Deorania	... ...	20

List of schools, 1909—(continued).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Hazur tahsil—(*concluded*).	Ahmadnagar ...	Upper primary school ...	17
	Sigan Khera ...	... ...	23
	Bajawala	... ...	18
	Raipura	...	30
	Dundai	... ...	23
	Lalpur	Aided	16
Suar ...	Suar	Vernacular Middle school.	60
	Chaopura Mawasi ...	Upper primary school ...	31
	Narpatnagar ...	... ...	20
	Samra Larpur ...	... ...	16
	Bhangia	... ...	25
	Milak Dandi ...	... ...	20
	Khempur	... ...	13
	Chhapra	... ...	17
	Dhanori	... ...	22
	Bhot Baqqal ...	... ...	28
	Akbarabad	... ...	19
	Serka	... ...	16
	Ratanpura	... ...	33
	Munpur (Northern) ...	... ...	18
	Bhot Baqqal ...	Aided	22
Tanda ...	Tanda	Vernacular middle school.	60
	Lamba Khera ...	Upper primary school ...	20
	Senta Khera ...	... ...	17
	Shahpura	... ...	20
	Sahar Balkha ...	... ...	24
	Paraspura	... ...	27
	Tanda	Aided	20
Shahabad ...	Shahabad	Vernacular middle school	75
	Unchagaon ...	Upper primary school ..	16
	Anwa	... ..	16
	Dhakia	... ...	21
	Kharsul	... ...	17
	Usay	... ...	15
	Rawana	... .	20
	Gulpura	... ...	1[illegible]
	Budhpura	... ...	1[illegible]
	Chhotoni Sarai ...	... ...	1[illegible]
	Sagarpur	... ...	2[illegible]
	Saifni	... ...	3[illegible]
	Nawabganj ...	... ...	1[illegible]
	Gangapur	... ...	1[illegible]
	Madhkar	... ...	1[illegible]
	Muhammadpur ...	... ...	1[illegible]
	Ghosampur ...	... ...	2[illegible]
	Majia Kalan ...	... ...	1[illegible]
	Reori	... ...	1[illegible]
	Patwai	.. ...	2[illegible]

List of schools, 1909—(concluded).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Shahabad—(*concluded.*)	Baragaon	Upper primary school ...	12
	Shahabad	Aided	15
	Jaitoli	Do.	12
Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur	Vernacular middle school	46
	Mandia Kalan ...	Upper primary school ...	12
	Kemri	Ditto ...	36
	Mahunagar... ...	Ditto ...	19
	Mahtosh	Ditto ...	28
	Godi	Ditto ...	15
	Mankara	Ditto ...	14
	Bilaspur	Aided	24
	Ditto	Do.	31
Milak	Milak	Vernacular middle school	80
	Khata	Upper primary school ...	71
	Bhensauri	Ditto ..	36
	Keorar	Ditto ...	16
	Dhaneli (Northern) ...	Ditto ...	20
	Loha	Ditto ...	17
	Aimi	Ditto ...	23
	Purena	Ditto ...	16
	Dhamora	Ditto ...	35
	Lakhimpur ...	Ditto ...	16
	Sili Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	15
	Bikrampur... ...	Ditto ...	16
	Jeohara	Ditto ...	12
	Pipalsana	Ditto ...	20
	Dhaneli (Eastern) ...	Ditto ...	20
	Khoiya	Ditto ...	18
	Samaria	Ditto ...	17
	Bhatta	Ditto ...	14
	Nipania	Ditto ...	19
	Pipla	Ditto ...	27
	Marrona	Ditto ...	12
	Samra	Aided	16
	Narkhera	Do. Hindi ...	15

ROADS, 1909.

(Partly belonging to state and partly to government.)	M.	F.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
(i) Moradabad to Kaladhungi	17	0
(ii) Moradabad-Bareilly Road *via* Milak...	22	0
Total ...	39	0
B.—LOCAL.		
I.—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Rampur to Shahabad	20	0
(ii) Rampur-Dhamman to Kashipur	6	0
(iii) Rampur to Kosi Bridge	3	0
(iv) Rampur to Guest House	3	0
(v) Rampur to Benazir	3	0
(vi) Ditto ditto	3	0
Total ...	38	0
II.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Rampur to Manpur	21	0
(ii) Rampur to Rudarpur	23	0
(iii) Bilaspur to Milak	20	0
(iv) Rampur to Kemri	12	0
(v) Suar to Bilaspur	13	0
(vi) Rampur to Bara	7	0
(vii) Rampur to Tanda	14	0
(viii) Rampur to Saifni	14	0
(ix) Saifni to Budaun *via* Shahabad	14	4
(x) Patia to Kup	5	4
(xi) Milak to Matwali	8	0
(xii) Milak to Jolpur	13	0
(xiii) Rampur to Panwaria	3	0
(xiv) Mansurpur to Rudarpur	16	0
(xv) Ahro to Bisharatnagar	10	0
Total ...	194	0
III.—Third-class roads, banked, surfaced, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Marsena to Pipli	13	0
(ii) Phulpur to Chandpur	4	0
(iii) Dhamora to Rathonda	5	0
(iv) Chamarpura to Pipalia Raizada	9	0
(v) Narkhera to Lalpur *via* Khod	18	4
(vi) Manpur Ojha to Chandpur	4	0
(vii) Manpur Ojha to Nagaria Khurd	4	0
(viii) Shahabad to Khera	5	0
(ix) Sohawa to Chakasi	5	0
(x) Shahabad to Bhagwatipur...	10	0
(xi) Dhakia to Nawabnagar	2	4
(xii) Saifni to Chakpheri	5	0
Total ...	85	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	356	0

FERRIES, 1909.

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Kosi .	Lalpur ..	Lalpur ...	Huzur ...	State public works.	100
	Piranpur ...	Piranpur ...	Do. ...	... ...	70
	Ghosipura ...	Ghosipura ..	Suar ..	... ...	25
	Rawana ..	Rawana ...	Huzur ...	... ..	18
Ramganga ..	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	... ...	700
	Sagarpur ..	Sagarpur ..	Do. ...	... ..	675
	Kup ...	Kup ...	Do. ..	... ...	70
Gangan ..	Saifni ..	Saifni ..	Do. ...	... ...	335
	Chitauni ...	Chitauni ...	Do. ...	... ...	60
China Nala ..	Yusufnagar ...	Yusufnagar ...	Do. ...	... ...	45
Nahal ...	Khata Nagalia ...	Khata Nagalia	Milak ...	... ...	150
	Bara Saidabad ..	Bara Saidabad..	Do. ...	... ...	285
Pilakhar ...	Mankara ...	Mankara ...	Bilaspur ...	... ..	600
	Kemri ...	Kemri ...	Do. ...	... ...	600
	Pipalia Raizada ...	Pipalia Raizada	Do. ...	... ...	52
Senjni ...	Kemri ..	Kemri ...	Do. ...	... ...	140
	Mulla Khera ..	Mulla Khera ..	Do. ...	... ...	500
	Mundia ...	Mundia ..	Do. ...	.. ...	200
Bhakra ..	Banskhera ...	Banskhera ..	Do. .	... ...	150
Ghuga .	Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur ...	Suar ..	... ...	350
Kulli ...	Ahro ...	Ahro ...	Bilaspur ...	... ...	80

POST OFFICES, 1909.

Tahsil.	Office.	Class.	Management.
Huzur ...	Rampur ...	Sub-office ...	Imperial.
	Rajdwara ...	Branch-office ...	...
	Ganj ...	... ...	...
Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	... ...	...
	Patwai ...	... ...	...
Milak ...	Milak ...	... ...	...
Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ...	... ...	...
	Kemri ...	... ...	...
Suar ...	Suar ...	... ...	...
Tanda ...	Tanda ..	Sub-Office ...	...

MARKETS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Sarak Topkhana ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bazar Nasrullah Khan	Monday.
		Ganj	Tuesday.
Huzur ...	Huzur ...	Ajitpur ...	Friday.
		Rasulpur ...	Saturday.
		Kakrauwa ...	Tuesday.
		Khandia ...	Wednesday.
		Singan Khera ...	Saturday.
		Benazir ...	Thursday.
		Bagarkha ...	Ditto.
		Naugawan ...	Ditto.
Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sagarpur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Patwai ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Dhakia ...	Sunday.
		Chatoni ...	Saturday.
		Mathrapur ...	Ditto.
		Matwali ...	Tuesday.
		Rawana ...	Saturday.
		Rewri ...	Friday.
		Saifni ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Tanda ...	Saturday.
		Bharatpur ...	Thursday.
		Khera ...	Ditto.
		Bhanwarki (Jadid),	Monday and Friday.
		Gharampur ...	Saturday and Thursday.
		Gangapur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Kup ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Madkar ...	Tuesday.
Milak ...	Milak ...	Milak Khas ...	Friday and Monday.
		Dhamora ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bara	Sunday.
		Loya of Bhola Nath	Tuesday.
		Bhanakpur ...	Friday and Monday.
		Dharampur Rehsaim	Monday and Thursday.
		Babura ...	Ditto.
		Kurar	Thursday and Saturday.
		Khata Kalan ...	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Silari	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Narkhera ...	Friday and Tuesday.
		Tira	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Manauna ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Harsunagla ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Hona Nagar ...	Friday and Sunday.
		Bhanwarka ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Bhensori ...	Wednesday and Sunday.
		Pachawa ...	Saturday and Wednesday.
		Silai	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Pasupura ...	Ditto.
		Rajpura ...	Thursday and Monday.
		Nagla Udai ...	Thursday.
		Johra	Tuesday.
		Nipania ...	Wednesday.

MARKETS—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Suar ...	Suar ...	Bhot ...	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Bhangia ...	Wednesday.
		Bhagwant Nagar ...	Saturday.
		Bajra Nankar ...	Friday.
		Patti ...	Saturday.
		Tah ...	Tuesday.
		Chaukhandi ...	Friday.
		Donkpuri ...	Sunday.
		Suar ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Manpur ...	Tuesday.
		Maswasi ...	Friday.
		Khempur ...	Monday.
		Narpatnagar ...	Thursday.
		Gajjupura ...	Ditto.
Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ...	Monday.
		Kemri ...	Thursday.
		Mahu Nagar ...	Friday.
		Begamabad ...	Saturday.
		Mahtosh ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gadhi ...	Wednesday.
		Rampura ...	Thursday.
		Sisona ...	Monday and Friday.
		Ahro ...	Wednesday.
		Rasulpur ...	Sunday.
Tanda ...	Tanda ...	Tanda ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bheopura ...	Friday.
		Lamba Khera ...	Saturday.
		Chataria ...	Wednesday.

FAIRS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Huzur ...	Huzur ...	Bhamroa ...	Bhamroa ...	Every Monday of Sawan.	5,000
		Do. ...	Shib Teras ...	Phagun Badi 13th	5 000
		Ajhapur ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th to 13th.	10,000
		Kashipur ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	1,000
		Bijpuri ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 000
		Benazirpura	Ganga Ashnan...	Kartik Sudi 15th.	5,000
		Do. ..	Dasehra Ashnan	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	5,000
		Rampur City.	Id-dul Fitr ...	Shawwal 1st ...	25,000
		Do. ...	Id-dul-zuha ...	Zilhij 10th ..	25,000
		Do ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 1st to 13th.	30,000
		Do. ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th..	5,000
		Do. ..	Birthday of His Highness.	August 31st to September 4th	20,000
Shahabad	Shahabad.	Dhukaria ...	Ganga Ashnan...	Kartik Sudi 15th	15,000
		Do. ..	Dasehra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th ...	15,000
		Parota ...	Shib Teras ...	Phagun Badi 13th	6,000
		Sagarpur ...	Zahir Pir ...	Bhadon Badi 9th.	2,000
		Saifni ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3,000
			Id-ul-Fitr ...	Shawwal 1st ...	1,500
			Id-uz-zuha ...	Zilhij 10th ...	1,500
		Dhakia ...	Zahir Pir ..	Bhadon Badi 12th	3,000
		Baragaon ..	Do. ...	Bhadon Sudi 8th	2,000
			Muharram ..	Muharram 10th...	400
		Gaini ...	Zahir Pir ..	Bhadon Badi 10th	500
		Kup ..	Do. ...	Bhadon Badi 12th	1,000
		Ghosampur...	Do. .	Bhadon Badi 10th	200
		Unchagaon ...	Do. ...	Bhadon Badi 9th	1,500
		Bhitargaon...	Holi ...	1st of Chait ...	3,000
		Daryai ...	Zahir Pir ..	Bhadon Badi 9th	200
		Khera ...	Do. ...	Bhadon Badi 15th	200
		Usi ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	2,000
		Do. ..	Id-ul-Fitr ...	Shawwal 1st ...	800
		Do. ..	Id-uz-zuha ...	Zilhij 10th ...	800
		Shahabad ...	Zahir Pir ...	Bhadon Sudi 9th.	3 000
		Do. ..	Chand Khartal.	From 1st to the last day of Asarh.	500
		Do. ...	Ganga Ashnan...	Kartik Sudi 15th.	2,000
		Do. ..	Dasehra ..	Jeth Sudi 10th .	2,000
		Do. ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th ..	6,000
		Do. ..	Id-ul-Fitr ...	Shawwal 1st ..	3,000
		Do. ...	Id-uz-zuha ...	Zilhij 10th ..	3,000
		Raipur ..	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	2,000
		Bhajanpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	1,000
		Patwai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,000
		Gangapur ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000
		Kherka ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	500
		Jaitoli ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300
		Chakori ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400
		Reori Kalan..	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,000

FAIRS—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
					Rs.
Shahabad—(*concld.*).	Shahabad—(*concld.*).	Berua ...	Id-ul-Fitr ...	Shawwal 1st ...	1,000
		Do. ...	Id-uz-zuha ...	Zilhij 10th ..	1,000
Milak ...	Milak ...	Rathonda ..	Shib Ratri ..	Phagun Badi 13th	50,000
		Do. ...	Shib Teras ...	13th of Chait ...	3,000
		Milak ..	Dhuja ..	1 Month from 1st to 15th Sudi Kartik.	200
		Do. ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	500
		Do. ...	Chehlam ...	10th of Safar ...	500
		Bhanwarki...	Mainda Sainjni.	Kartik Sudi 15th.	500
		Do. ...	Do. ..	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	500
		Khata ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	400
		Do. ...	Chehlam ...	10th Safar ...	400
		Do ...	Ram Naumi ...	Bhadon Sudi 9th.	100
		Dhamora ...	Do. ...	Bhadon Sudi 9th.	100
		Shampur ...	Debi Worship ...	Every Tuesday ...	150
		Aimi ...	Do. ...	Every Thursday...	50
		Sira ...	Ram Naumi ...	Bhadon Badi 9th	200
		Bhojipur ..	Muharram ...	10th of Muharram	400
Suar ...	Suar ...	Manpur ...	Zahir Pir ...	Bhadon 9th ...	1,500
		Dilari ...	Shib Teras ...	Phagun Badi 13th	200
		Suar ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th ...	500
Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ...	Chandpur ...	Munna Shah ...	The 1st Friday of Jeth.	6,000
		Bisharat-nagar.	Bale Mian ...	The 1st Sunday of Jeth.	500

GAZETTEER OF RAMPUR.

INDEX.

D.

E.

F.

S.

T.